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LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

Grand Masquerade

And Fancy Dress Carnival at the Rink, Thursday evening, January 30, 1868. No person allowed on the ice except in costume till 10 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen in costume can wear masks or not, at their own option, but all unmask at 10 o'clock. A limited number of Costume Tickets (without charge) can be procured from R. G. Hervey, General Manager. tf

Sugars and Molasses.

Choice articles offered to the trade at the lowest prices, by James Connor, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

Central Park.

Frank Swift is now entitled to the Champion Medal, as Mr. Goodrich failed to make his appearance as per agreement.

Our Own Importation.

English Champagne Ale.
English Champagne Ale.
English Champagne Ale.
Bass's English Ale.
Bass's English Ale.
Guiness's XX Dublin Porter.
Guiness's XX Dublin Porter.
Scotch Ale, Jeffrey's.
Scotch Ale, Jeffrey's.

The above goods, imported directly by ourselves, we guarantee to be genuine, and the finest malt liquors in the english market.
McCLARAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
86 Market street, Corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

Towels.

All kinds, bargains, at Barker's closing sale.

Sugars and Molasses.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, announce fair to choice New Orleans sugars and prime to choice Molasses, which the firm offer to the trade on resumption of navigation, at the lowest prices. These invoices of sugar and molasses embrace desirable qualities always in demand in this market. Dealers will, therefore, find it greatly to their interest to call upon Messrs. J. S. Dilworth & Co., and secure bargains which cannot be excelled by any other house.

Central Park.

Go and see the Champion Skater, Frank Swift.

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's.

Great Rush at Soucy's.

The immense sales at F. Soucy's, No. 168 Wylie street, (near Elm street,) are attributable to the fact that the prices are down to a figure which enables everybody to buy dry goods *absolutely cheap*. Mr. Soucy offers a full line of goods which cannot be excelled in quality by any other house in the city, embracing the best French Merino, all wool Delains, best 4-4 Ticking, best Prints, Cassimere, Breakfast Shawls, Tweeds, Hosiery, Gloves, elegant Plaids, Bleached Canton Flannel, Blankets, Gents' Furnishing Goods. Call and examine without delay and remember the place, F. Soucy, No. 168 Wylie street.

Shirting Long Cloth.

See the beautiful Shirting Long Cloth at Barker's closing sale.

Patent Medicines

Of all kinds sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, than any other place in the city.

Groceries! Groceries!!

James Connor, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street, is now prepared to offer desirable bargains in every description of groceries, including Sugar, Molasses, Fish, Sorghum, etc. Mr. Connor's store will be found replete with a full and splendid stock, and purchasers will find that he conducts his extensive trade upon liberal principles, rendering it a pleasure to deal with him. Don't forget the place, James Connor, No. 355 Liberty street.

Damaged Muslin.

This day two cases, double width, bleached, a little soiled on the edge, 15c, at Barker's.

Try Them--Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

French Merinos.

Fifty cents per yard at Barker's closing sale.

New White Fish.

First of the season in store and for sale by James Connor, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

The Opera House Auction Rooms.

In another column will be seen the copartnership notice of Messrs. James S. Palmer and Thomas Phillips, who intend to carry on a general Auction and Commission business, as dealers in real estate, stock, furniture, boots shoes, carpets, dry goods, notions, &c., at the Opera House Auction Rooms, No. 60 Fifth street. As we have before published, the gentlemen composing this firm are not only very experienced in every detail of their business, but their undeniable success has always made them popular, and we have no doubt but demand for their services will be very great. Due notice will appear in these columns when they will be prepared to open their rooms.

Shirting Long Cloth.

See the beautiful Shirting Long Cloth at Barker's closing sale.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 235 Liberty street. SMW

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

Sorghum

At James Connor's, wholesale grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.

Interesting to Plumbers.

We are now making Circulating Bath Boilers o best quality, and you can save at least fifty cents freight by buying them of Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Napkins.

Large size, 12½c., at Barker's final sale.

Hot Air Furnaces

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Hot Air Furnaces.

The best and finest furnace in this country is sold and put up in the best manner by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Dress Goods

Closing out very cheap at Barker's sale.

Parlor Stoves.

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Hot Air Registers and Ventilators.

A large assortment of best quality, at lowest prices, constantly on hand and for sale by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street. eod

Go to Barker's

Closing sale.

The Celebrated

Triumph Cook Stove, for coal, for sale by Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street. SMW

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's.

Circulating Bath Boilers

Manufactured and for sale at lowest Eastern prices saving freight. Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 12 First street. eod

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

Table Linens.

Most astonishing bargains closing out at Barker's sale.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Blankets.

See the extraordinary bargains in them at Barker's sale.

The Daily Commercial

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Gen Beatty's Majority for Congress 829 ---Republicans Jubilant---Religious Revival.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 28, 1868.

The official returns from all the counties in the Eighth District show the fo lowing result: Beatty's majorities—Delaware, 631; Union, 670; Morrow, 523. Burns's majorities—Richland, 622; Marion; 373. Beatty's majority in the District, 829. In this city the day has been principally devoted to congratulations among the Republicans, many coming in from the country and mingling in the general rejoicing. The Republicans feel that they have won a remarkable victory, considering they were almost entirely unaided from outside the District; while the Democrats contributed largely in means and speakers from all over the State, and take credit accordingly. It is said that an eminent Republican stumper refused to come into the district, saying that he regarded the contest as hopeless. The Republicans fought the battle under many disadvantages, and won a signal victory. The Republicans, in their jubilations, have been amusing themselves by poking fun at Hubbell.

The following telegram passed over the wires last night signed by a former political associate and friend of the ex-Congressman:

"*To Hon. J. R. Hubbell:*

"Richland sends greeting, and is anxious to know how to report Hubbell. With which party does Jeemes now act?"

Hubbell has not responded.

Interesting revivals are in progress in several of the churches in this city, dating from the week of prayer. Nearly a hundred have been converted and the work is still going forward. The Young Men's Christian Association have fitted up a fine room as library and reading room. It will be dedicated to-morrow evening.

A company in the western part of the State of North Carolina is engaged in getting out white oak pipe and hogshead staves, which are shipped to Europe, and find it a profitable business.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1868. NO. 117

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

WESTERN BILLS PASSED IN SENATE

Retrenchment and Reform Committee.

Proposed Constitutional Convention.

Another Bridge Over the Allegheny.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 28, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Presented.

B. M. Taylor, of Beaver—Incorporating the Beaver Gas Committee.

Mr. Errett, Allegheny—Providing that the legal name of any firm may consist of one general partner & Company.

Bills Passed Finally.

Creating a new Judicial District out of Lycoming.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital, and declare dividends out of the net earnings.

Allowing the Commissioners of Fayette county two dollars per day, in addition to the pay allowed while absent from the county seat on business.

Incorporating the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, in Lawrence county, intersecting with Erie and Pittsburgh, or New Castle and Beaver Railroads.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Retrenchment and Reform.

The new Committee on Retrenchment and Reform was announced as follows: Messrs. Wilson, Thorn, Strong, Nicholson, Gallagher, Armstrong, Stokes, Leedom, Craig, Westbrook, and Beard.

Bills Acted On.

The following bills on the private calendar were acted upon:

Relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Objected off the calendar on first reading by Mr. Adaire, of Philadelphia.

Authorizing the Hazelton Railroad Company to borrow money. Passed finally.

Extending time for Attleborough Railroad. Objected off by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny.

Establishing a ferry over the Ohio at Vanport. Passed finally.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny, to borrow money. Objected off by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny.

On resolution of Mr. Jones, of Berks, the House will meet hereafter at two o'clock in the afternoon and adjourn at six.

Moneys Due the State.

The Auditor General submitted a report of the amounts of State taxes due by each county, January 1st, 1868.

Mr. Mann, of Potter, offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to give in his next annual report detailed accounts of all moneys paid for extra copies of documents and amount paid to all special committee men. Passed.

Negroes in Cars.

Mr. Delse, Democrat, of Clinton, moved for the consideration of the bill repealing the act of last session compelling the admission of negroes to cars. Disagreed to by a vote of 37 to 47.

Bills Presented.

By Mr. Manor, of Potter, for a Constitutional Convention to meet in next November.

By Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, a supplement to the law of limited partnerships, allowing the use of one name in the titles of firms.

By Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, for a bridge over the Allegheny at Ewalt street to Herr's Island.

By Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, for steam ferry over the Allegheny from Canal street to Herr's Island.

By Mr. Wilson, incorporating the German Saint Francisous Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

State Printer.

A convention of both Houses opened the bids for the State printing at twelve o'clock. There were only two bidders. Messrs. Singerly & Myer was accepted, at eighty and three-quarters (80¾) per cent. below the rate specified by law. Messrs. Wiley & Geist, of Lancaster, had bid only seventy-one and sixty-one hundredths (71 61-100) per cent. below. Adjourned.

THE CONNELLSVILLE R R. CHARTER.

THE SUPREME COURT RESTORES IT.

The Act Repealing it Declared Unconstitutional.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—In the Supreme Court of the State, this morning, Judge Sharswood delivered the unanimous opinion of the court on the Connellsville Railroad case. The opinion declares the act repealing the charter of the company unconstitutional, and declares the charter, with all rights and privileges, restored.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

Coal Oil Explosion---Five Persons Killed and Six Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., January 28, 1868.

A terrible accident occurred on Saturday evening last near Winesburg, Ohio, fifteen miles south of this place. It appears a number of persons were congregated together for some purpose, and it is supposed the coal oil lamp burned out, and while attempting to fill it from a can, containing about one gallon of coal oil, the can exploded, resulting in the death of five persons, and seriously burning six more, so that the lives of one or more are despaired of. The oil is supposed to have ignited from a lighted candle, held by the party filling the lamp.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Emerald---Four Lives Lost---Total Loss $235,000---Sinking of the Geo. D. Palmer.

CINCINNATI, January 28.—The particulars of the sinking of the Cincinnati and New Orleans steamer Emerald, on Saturday last, have been received here. The accident occurred while rounding out from Tunica Bend, on the Mississippi, fifteen miles from the mouth of Red river. The boat careened, causing the cabin to slide overboard. The hull righted immediately, but struck a log, causing her to sink in a few minutes. Dr. Richardson and daughter, the second chambermaid and a lady unknown were swept overboard. The captain and crew were saved, but the cargo and books were lost. The Emerald was valued at thirty-six thousand dollars, and insured in Cincinnati offices for twenty thousand dollars. She had on board six hundred hogsheads of sugar and twelve hundred barrels of molasses, valued at $180,000, which is insured in Cincinnati offices. The total loss of boat and cargo is about $235,000.

The New Orleans and Arkansas river stern wheel packet George C. Palmer was snagged and sunk on Sunday in Arkansas river, fifty miles below Pine Bluff. She was insured for nine thousand dollars in Cincinnati offices.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Constitutional Convention----Terms of State Officers.

RALEIGH, January 28.—The Convention today adopted two sections of the article on government, &c. It provides for a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Instruction and an Attorney General. Their terms of office will be two years, but those first elected are to enter upon their duties within thirty days after the acceptance of the Constitution by Congress, and serve two years from January 1st, 1869.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Convention---The Tax Bill---Pay of Members.

CHARLESTON, January 28.—The Convention was chiefly occupied to-day in the discussion of the tax bill to supply funds to pay the expenses of the Convention, which was finally recommitted.

An ordinance was adopted fixing the pay of members at eleven dollars per day, and twenty cents mileage. This payment is to be made in State currency, known as bills receivable, on which there is twenty per cent. discount.

XLth CONGRESS.

A COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

Bill Providing for the Same.

EXAMINATION OF WHISKY METRES

TAXING NATIONAL BANK SHARES

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1868.

In the Senate to-day, the session opened with a debate on the motion to print one thousand copies of the reports of the Military Committee relative to the reinstatement of Secretary Stanton. An amendment to print the President's Message on the same subject was also discussed, and the whole matter laid over.

Mr. Edmunds introduced an important and elaborate bill which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, providing that whenever the House of Representatives shall have agreed upon articles of impeachment, it shall appoint in such manner as it may direct managers, not exceeding five in number, to conduct and maintain the impeachment, and upon the Senate being informed by the House that articles of impeachment against any person shall have been agreed upon and managers appointed, the Senate shall resolve itself into a high court of impeachment for proceeding thereon. A quorum of the Senate shall constitute a quorum of the Court, and shall continue in session from day to day, (Sundays excepted) until final judgement shall be rendered. The Chief Justice shall preside when ever the President or Vice President of the United States shall be on trial under articles of Impeachment, but said Chief Justice shall have no vote in the proceedings. Power is given for summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses, and the presiding officer of the Court may, by the direction of the said Court, require the aid and assistance of any officer or person in the military, naval or civil service of the United States to enforce and carry into effect the orders. Any disobedience to orders, precepts, &c., &c., on the part of the persons above referred to, is made punishable by fine and imprisonment. No person in the service of the Government shall recognize or obey any official act of the officer so suspended, until such suspension shall be removed, &c. During the continance of such suspension the power and duties of the officer so suspended shall devolve upon the person so authorized by law to discharge or exercise the same in death or inability to discharge the duties thereof.

The Senate agreed to the House resolution for the appointment of a commission to examine whisky metres, and adjourned.

In the House to-day the only important measure considered and passed was a bill authorizing State Legislatures to tax the shares of National Banks. The bill enacts that the words "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in section 41 of the act to provide a National Currency, approved June 34, 1864, shall be construed to mean the State within which the bank is located, and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Banks located within such States, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State; and provided always that the shares of any National Bank owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where said bank is located and not elsewhere.

A bill regulating the deposit of public moneys was also passed.

Mr. Niblack presented a memorial of the Common Council of the city of Evansville, Indiana, praying the establishment of a United States District Court in that city.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 28, 1868.

SENATE.

A petition from the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, for the modification of the Bankrupt law, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, one from a similar body in Mississippi, indorsing the report of the special committee on the proposition to declare vacant certain civil offices, same reference.

Also, from a member of the Georgia Convention, relative to the establishment of civil government in that State. Same reference.

Mr. VAN WINKLE, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill to extend the provisions of the Pension act to Provost Marshals.

Mr. ANTHONY from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing 10,000 copies of both reports on the Stanton matter. After debate the report was laid on the table.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the resolution to instruct the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever any State shall be in default in payment of interest on stocks or bonds held in trust by the United States, to retain the moneys due from the United States to such State.

Mr. EDMUNDS, on behalf of the bill to regulate procedure in cases of impeachment, and to enforce the orders and judgment of the Senate in such cases.

Mr. PATTERSON reported favorably on the bill in addition to the act regulating certain civil officers.

Mr. MORGAN offered a joint resolution authorizing the Light House Board to place warning of obstructions at the entrance of harbors or sounds. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HARLAN presented a petition of citizens of Iowa in reference to rights of American citizens.

Mr. JULIAN replied that he did not understand the bill to affect either of those roads.

Mr. TRIMBLE then asked Mr. JULIAN whether he would accept an amendment exempting those roads from the operation of the bill.

Mr. JULIAN inquired whether, if he should do so, he [Trimble] would then vote for the bill.

Mr. TRIMBLE replied that he would not, but desired especially that the roads mentioned should be exempt from the proposed forfeiture.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that Mr. WASHBURNE was entirely mistaken as to the fact. He inquired from Mr. Julian whether the bill applied to lands granted to railroads which have been completed.

Mr. JULIAN replied that it did not.

Mr. ALLISON also alluded to the fact that not only was the State of Arkansas affected by the bill, but that the last Congress has passed a bill reported by the gentleman from Indiana, giving them an additional grant of 395,000 acres to Arkansas.

Mr. JULIAN remarked that the case stood on its own merits, and had no relevancy to this bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said when the Southern States came back into the Union, as they would do in a few weeks, he would be in favor of reviving and renewing those railroad grants.

Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, spoke in support of the bill. In supply to some remarks by Mr. ELDRIDGE, he said he felt almost willing that God should visit the Southern land with desolation and let the people should return to their duty to humanity, and come out from among the tombs of corruption where they have so long dwelt. When they should have come back and shown unmistakable signs of returning repentance, he should be willing to treat them as he would treat other loyal citizens, but not until then.

Amendments to the bill were offered as follows:

By Mr. ARNELL, providing that it shall not apply to the grant made to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company.

By Mr. PILE, providing that it shall not apply to the grant made to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company.

By Mr. BLAINE, a new section making forfeiture apply to all grants to State or railroad corporations that have expired by limitation.

Without a vote on the bill, the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 28, 1868.

ARRIVED.

The steamer New York, from Southampton on the 14th, arrived to-night.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

The rumor of an over issue of Erie stock today has apparently no authenticity.

RESIGNATION.

Hon. Joel Parker, Law Professor at Havard University, has resigned in consequence of advancing years.

GOLDWIN SMITH TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.

Goldwin Smith, the distinguished English economist, is about to visit the United States.

Hints to Women Skaters

First—Do not pretend to go skating, if the thermometer has fallen to twenty degrees Fahrenheit; nor if it has fallen to thirty, and a cold, raw, damp wind prevails.

Second—Do not be on skates longer than an hour at a time.

Third—The moment you cease skating, go to no fire and rest; but while on the ice, keep in active motion.

Fourth—When you start home, walk by all means, at least half a mile; thus, the circulation will be equalized and chilliness will be avoided.

Fifth—Take an extra coat or cloak to be laid aside when you commence skating, and to be resumed the moment you cease.—*Dr. Hall.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Fenian Attack at Duncannon.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

General Napier at Head of Advance.

The Fenians.

LONDON, January 28.—The Martello tower at Duncannon, near Wexford, Ireland, was attacked last night by a body of Fenians. The garrison fired upon the assailants, who, after returning the fire, fled. No casualties are reported.

The Fenian Shaw has turned Queen's evidence. He positively identifies Barret as the man who fired the fuse which caused the Clerkenwell explosion.

Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, January 28.—Dispatches from Senafe announce that the expedition is again in motion. The van has already reached Gooma, a native village thirteen miles beyond Senafe. Gen. Napier will immediately put himself at the head of the column of the advance, and push on to Autalo, the capital of the Tigre District.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, January 28.—Consols 93¾@ 93¾; American securities quiet; 5-20s 73½; Illinois Central 86½; Erie 49¾.

United States Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 28.—United States bonds 75⅞.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 28.—Cotton steady, quiet and unchanged. Advices from Manchester are favorable.

Breadstuffs—Corn 44s 9d. Wheat 10s for white California, and 9s 6d for No. 2 Milwaukee. Barley 5s 6d. Oats 3s 10d. Flour 37s 6d.

Provisions—Pork 91s. Beef 120s. Lard 52s. Cheese 58 9d. Bacon 49s.

Produce—Sales of petroleum at 1s 9d for spirits at retail; 1s 2½d for refined.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, January 28.—Petroleum 63¼ francs.

VIRGINIA.

Reconstruction Convention---The School System.

RICHMOND, January 28.—In the Convention to-day the Committee on Education submitted a report that the Legislature shall elect a Superintendent of Public Printing, who shall also be Superintendent of Education, and with the Governor and Attorney General shall constitute the Board of Education. The Legislature is empowered to provide uniformity of text books and build school houses and pass laws compelling attendance of children.

The day was occupied chiefly in discussing taxation, and one section of the finance report was adopted.

GEORGIA.

The Convention---Secretary of State Removed---Arrest of Ex-Treasurer Jones.

ATLANTA, January 28.—The Convention debated the relief ordinance all day, and finally recommitted it.

A general order issued to-day, removes M. C. Barnett, Secretary of the State of Georgia, for refusing to acknowledge the authority of General Meade. The army officer detailed as State Comptroller, is to act as Secretary of State.

Milton Russell, January 25, late State Treasurer Jones was arrested to-day by the military authorities, and afterwards paroled until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The German Republicans---A New Movement.

Our German fellow-citizens of the Republican party have never contented themselves with a literal adhesion to the official platform of their party, although they have generally worked for its success. They have always put forth ideas of their own, and in respect to principles have often gone far beyond the bounds set fixed by the leaders of the party, or admitted by the general body of its members. There is nothing surprising in this to those familiar with German politics. Most of their leaders landed on our shores republicans by conviction, bringing with them the principles and ideas of radical and incompromising because they had not been subjected to the test of practical application. The Germans, as a nation, whenever really interested in a political question, remain true to their principles, and regard an absolute consistency as more important than temporary success. The more, therefore, a political platform adheres to principle and absolute right, the more certain will it be to command the sympathies of German Republicans in this country.

This peculiarity of the German mind indicates a broad line of demarkation between the German Republican organizations from the Republican party at large. But, if we except the recent schism caused by the Sunday laws and the temperance agitation, the German Republican party has never gone beyond the limits of a rather theoretical opposition to the views entertained by the majority of their party. The efforts of the partisans of an independent German organization have proved abortive. Such movements, it is true, have not failed to attract attention, but people outside of them have pursued their daily avocations without troubling themselves greatly with the questions of interested and excited their German neighbors.

Although opposed to any independent political organization based on a separate nationality, we cannot be indifferent to the intellectual working of the diverse elements which constitute the people. In the present crisis of our national affairs, the daily press teems with theories and deductions which startle and even shock the mind. Why should we not examine and pass judgment upon those which the intellect of Europe, transplanted into American soil, has produced? Our country may be considered a sort of cosmopolitan laboratory, and it is a duty thoroughly to understand and appreciate the incongruous and often conflicting forces which must be amalgamated. When fused into a harmonious whole, these forces will, no doubt, produce the best results yet attained by human society. At such a time as the present, no phase of political development can properly be overlooked, and we have, therefore, examined with interest an address recently issued by the "Turners of New York" to the citizens of the United States, and hitherto published only in the German language. The design of this address is to found "a National Association of the Independent Party of Progress." We find in it at once the programme of reconstruction laid down by the Radicals, the doctrines put forth from time to time by representatives of the working classes, and not a few other ideas which are popularly considered as utterly radical, not to say revolutionary, but which may at some future period form the rallying cry of a powerful political organization.

The "Turners" declare that the independent party of progress" declare the Union to be a republic one, free and indivisible, founded on the Declaration of Independance and the amended Constitution. They demand amendments to the Constitution providing a uniform electoral law, and for a compulsory system of elementary education, the establishment of which shall be undertaken by Congress and the separate State governments. They ask for a national militia, to consist of all able bodied citizens within certain ages, and they propose the reorganization of the army and the discontinuance of the present method of recruiting. The West Point Academy, they say, should be abolished, and military schools be established for the regular army and the national militia. The office of President as it now exists is declared to be anti-republican in form and principle; and in place of it an Executive Council, elected by Congress, similar to that adopted by the Swiss Republic in amending the Federal Constitution, is proposed. The Monroe doctrine should be strictly enforced. Treaties with foreign powers should provide for the protection of naturalized American citizens, and the Union should at the same time disseminate throughout the world its peculiar principles, and everywhere defend the cause of liberty and humanity against despotism and barbarism. The address further demands a system of taxation based on a progressive income tax, reforms in all administrative departments, the appointment of duly qualified officers to discharge public trusts, and the maintenance of the protective system, with due regard to the folly and danger of creating injurious monopolies. The national debt must be held sacred; but a gradual consolidation of the various loans into a single one, with a fixed rate of interest as shall lessen the burdens of the people, is recommended. Strong ground, however, is taken against a too rapid diminution of the national debt by means of oppressive taxation and an exaggerated revenue from customs duties.

These are the principal features embodied in this address. As it emanates from an influential body of naturalized citizens, it is entitled to respectful consideration. Those who look the establishment of this proposed Party of Progress, will do well to remember that the true method of realizing their ideas is to go frankly with them to the people, taking care that their arguments always pay a due regard to facts. And, above all things, let them forget that they are anything but Americans, and avoid identifying their cause with any nationality of a foreign name. If their teachings are sound, the popular ear will readily give heed to them. As they conclude their address with the declaration that in the impending Presidential canvas, they will support those candidates whose principles coincide most exactly with their own, it would seem that they understand the wisdom of not wasting their strength in vain or impracticable movements.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A splendid gold watch and seven silver ones have been presented, at Chicago, to Captain Charles Rouch and the seven men who risked their lives to save the crew of the wrecked schooner David Morris, ashore at Evanston, December 12 last.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Douglas Linen Company's Factory at Kankakee, Illinois, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon. The loss will reach $40,000; partially insured in the Enterprise, of Cincinnati, and New England, of Hartford. The works were to commence operations yesterday morning for the first time.

Attorney General Jones, of Maryland, has furnished Governor Swann with an opinion directly conflicting with the decision made by the Chief Justice in the United States Circuit Court, in October last. The Attorney General says: "The civil rights law is unconstitutional. The negro apprenticeship laws of Maryland are constitutional, and the United States Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in the case, on which Chief Justice Chase gave the decision, declaring that the apprenticeship of colored children, under the laws of Maryland, was slavery or involuntary servitude, and in violation of the thirteenth amendment, and, therefore, null and void and returning them all to the custody of their parents."

Havana advices to the 27th say: Several of the Porto Rico exiles have had their sentences of banishment commuted by the Queen of Spain. The Spanish war steamer Vasco was recently disabled in a hurricane. A telegraph line was to be put into operation between the Capital of the Island and Fajardo. Slight oscillations of an earthquake were felt at Cagnas. There had been four hundred and forty altogether since November. A fatal disease has attacked the sheep on the Island; it killed them in a few hours. The nature of the disease was unknown.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs have instructed their Chairman to report a bill to the House continuing the Freedmen's Bureau one year after the 16th of July next. This matter will be brought before the House during the next few days. The Committee are unanimous in the opinion that the condition of affairs in the South necessitates the continuance of the bureau. Extensive correspondence has been held with parties in every State where the bureau is in operation, and the opinion prevails everywhere that it would result in much evil to the freedmen to discontinue the bureau at the present time. The bill to be reported authorizes the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the bureau in any State fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and represented in Congress, unless such continuance in the State shall be necessary.

A resolution was introduced by a Democratic member in the Kansas Legislature, on Monday, and was laid over, instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the bill to allow Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolution says: Kansas voted against Negro Suffrage last fall and that the Representatives from that State misrepresented their constituents in voting for the bill which passed Congress in December. The Senate adopted resolutions asking Congress to grant subsidies to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific Railway. In the House amendments were offered to include all other railroads in the State for the same subsidies, and considerable feeling is manifested against the Pacific road during which the first clause of the Bankrupt act shall operate, and that such modifications be made in regard to exemptions as will relieve the people from their impending financial troubles by increasing the value of such exemptions, and providing for the exemption of real or personal property at the option of the bankrupt.

Randall Financial Bill.

The Committee on Banking and Currency at their meeting this morning amended and perfected what is known as the Randall bill, providing for the issue of three hundred millions of United States notes to take the place of the present circulation of the National Banks. A formal vote on the bill was postponed until next Thursday, but there is some doubt that the Committee will agree upon it.

Our Russian Agreement.

Baron Gerolt, the Russian Minister, in company with Secretary Seward, called on President Johnson this morning, and had an interview in relation to the Alaska purchase, which, it is said, the Baron is anxious to have consummated according to agreement. Afterwards the President transmitted to the Senate, with a view to its ratification, an additional article to the treaty of navigation and commerce of Russia, of the 18th of December, 1835, which additional article was concluded and signed between the plenipotentiaries of the two governments at Washington on the 7th inst.

Changes in Army Regulations.

Lieutenant General Sherman, accompanied by General Augur, were before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, for the purpose of suggesting changes in the rules and regulations for the government of the army. From the statement of General Sherman it appears that in many respects they are inadequate to the wants of the service. He read the regulations now in force before the committee, pointing out their defects as he went along, and suggesting what changes were needed. The Committee authorized General Sherman to prepare a report on the subject, to be submitted and considered at a future meeting.

The South and the Bankrupt Law.

A memorial was received in the Senate today, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, from the State Constitutional Convention of Virginia, setting forth that the bankrupt law now in force in the United States has fallen short of the object for which it was designed, and that the benefits of the first clause of the act will shortly expire by limitation, and as the financial prostration in which a large proportion of the people of the South have been placed as a result of the war, calls for some increase of allowance to insolvent debtors over and above the value allowed under the existing bankrupt act, it is asked of Congress that steps will be taken before the period during which the first clause of the Bankrupt act shall operate, and that such modifications be made in regard to exemptions as will relieve the people from their impending financial troubles by increasing the value of such exemptions, and providing for the exemption of real or personal property at the option of the bankrupt.

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The Austrian Mission.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report favorably on the nomination of S. S. Cox, as Minister to Austria, which is almost equivalent to a confirmation.

Minister to China

The nomination of Mr. Browne for Minister to China was not unexpected here among those best acquainted with the movements and purposes of the administration, but it was quite a surprise to others who did not suppose the nomination of a successor to Mr. Burlingame would be made until the latter either presented his resignation or abandoned his post to accept the Commission from China to negotiate treaties with European powers.

Patent Commissioner.

W. D. Bishop, nominated for Commissioner of Patents to-day, was once the incumbent of that office. He is a decided out and out Democrat. On this account some believe he will be rejected.

Judge of Nebraska.

Henry W. Worthington, nominated District Judge for Nebraska, was formerly a delegate to Congress from that Territory.

WASHINGTON, January 28, 1868.

GEN. BANKS'S BILL.

Gen. Banks's bill in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad is understood to be in entire accordance with the views of the Department of State.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Hezekiah G. Wells, of Michigan, as Consul at Manchester, England. The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: J. Ross Browne, of California, Minister to China; Wm. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents; Francis S. Price, of New Jersey, Consul General to Havana; Robert L. Matthews, of Illinois, Consul at Valentia; Luther E. Webb, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico; Henry G. Worthington, Judge of the United States District Court for Nebraska; Thomas D. Buskirk, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second District of Indiana; Samuel S. Sewall, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Wisconsin.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs have instructed the Chairman, Mr. Eliot, to report a bill to the House continuing the Freedmen's Bureau for one year after the 16th of July next. The bill authorizes the Secretary of War to discontinue the operations of the Bureau in any State fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government, and represented in Congress, unless such continuance in the State shall be necessary.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE

On Foreign Relations decided to-day to recommend the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and the confirmation of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

BILL TO REGULATE IMPEACHMENT.

The most important provisions of Senator Edmund's bill regulating the procedure in impeachment, are those relating to suspension from office of persons on trial. This may be done by a vote of two-thirds of the Senators present on application of the House, and may be enforced by any officers of the civil, naval or military service, with the force at his disposal. Officers disregarding such order of the Senate shall be considered guilty of contempt and suspended during the progress of proceedings against them. The punishment therefor is fixed at a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment of from one to twenty years, or both, at the discretion of the Senate.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENTS.

The bill reported by Senator Patterson from the Committee on Retrenchment, provides that after thirty days from its passage, no special agent shall be appointed by the President or Departments without confirmation by the Senate, nor any such whose character and salaries are not authorized by statute, and the tenure of such as are now lawfully employed shall expire within thirty days after such passage. The appointment by the Treasury Department of twenty-five general or

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE question which deeply exercises the Southern ex-rebels and their Northern Democratic sympathizers is, how can eight millions of whites prevent four millions of blacks outnumbering them? The settlement of this question involves the grave problem of "negro domination," which constitutes the stock-and-trade of the Democratic party.

THE signs at Washington are encouraging for retrenchment. A review of the last few months informs us that General GRANT has reduced the estimated expenses of the War Department five millions while he was at the head of that bureau; that by the action of Congress the Naval estimate has been cut down twenty millions, and by the suspension of the currency contraction a further saving of fifty-two millions a year has been insured—making in all upward of seventy-five millions of dollars. Taxpayers will not fail to note these facts.

A FEW days since the *World* published what purported to be the comments at a Cabinet meeting of the different members of the Cabinet on General GRANT's course, in connection with the return of Mr. STANTON to the War Office. The language reported to have been used by them was to the import that the General had falsified his word, proved himself, according to the report, "a sneak," and much more in the same spirit. No one will be surprised to hear that the members of the Cabinet who were made to appear thus before the public, have authorized their friends to pronounce the publication false, and deny that they ever uttered such sentiments.

GEN. BEATTY, Republican, was on Monday elected to Congress, to fill a vacancy, from the Eighth District in Ohio. His majority is not much under one thousand, which is a Republican gain of between seven and eight hundred. There is a real significance in this result, which the Democrats at least will not fail to understand. They went into the contest with high expectations and a strong candidate—Col. BURNS. The vote was heavy and the gain is an actual one—a result which shows that the people design to take no step backward, however for a moment and under peculiar circumstances, they may in certain places, have seemed to pause.

A BILL was introduced in the State Senate yesterday for the incorporation of the Neshannock Railroad, Coal and Ore Company, of Lawrence county, the road to intersect the Erie and Pittsburgh or New Castle and Beaver Valley railroads. The title of the proposed company is a comprehensive one. Mr. MANN, of Potter county, presented a bill in the House of Representatives, providing for a Constitutional Convention, to meet in November next. Mr. WILSON, of this city, also presented a bill in the House, providing for the erection of a bridge over the Allegheny river, from Ewalt street, Pittsburgh, to Herr's Island. Mr. RIDDELL presented a bill for a steam ferry from Canal street, Allegheny, to Herr's Island.

MR. WELLS, Special Revenue Commissioner, in his very able report, gives a list of the principal cities of the country and the aggregate business of each for the year ending June last. In that list Pittsburgh figures as the fourteenth city, with a business of $80,000,000 in round numbers. Now, we have great respect for the Commissioner, but very little for his figures, so far as they apply to Pittsburgh in this instance. We have reason to know that instead of $80,000,000, the statement should have been in the neighborhood of $140,000,000. The error, in some sort, proceeded naturally from our cut up and many times sub-divided condition. What is known to the world as, and really is, Pittsburgh, embraces a population of 200,000; whereas, the figures of Mr. WELLS do not relate to half that population—and are incorrectly given at that. What is outside of his statement—which is the largest part—goes for nothing and is lost, since we never hear of Allegheny, or any of the other suburbs, which are as much parts of Pittsburgh as the wing-rooms are parts of the house proper. No man in his senses, wishing to find the business of Pittsburgh, whereon to base a valuable calculation, would think of excluding these from the account. We hope to be able to correct the error into which Commissioner WELLS has been led by some Treasury subordinate, and place Pittsburgh a good deal nearer to the head of the list than she stands in the Commissioner's table.

AN IMPORTANT WORK.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., consulting Engineer, has presented to the Erie Canal Company of Pennsylvania an exhaustive report on the subject of the enlargement of the canal between Beaver and Lake Erie, its entire length. Mr. ROBERTS gives an interesting review of the construction and present condition of the canal, and then presents a carefully prepared exhibit of the adequacy of the water supply for the enlargement. After proving the feasibility of the improvement, he gives estimates of the cost of excavation, embankment, dredging, etc., on all the canal levels and pools between Beaver and Lake Erie, including the deepening of the outlet in the lake at Erie, amounting in the aggregate to $1,867,754 34. In addition to this the cost of altering and arranging the French creek feeder will be $156,421, which will make the entire cost of the improvement amount to $2,024,175 34. Mr. ROBERTS is of the opinion that if the proper preparations are made for commencing the work in the spring of 1868, the canal could be enlarged and ready for business by the spring of 1870.

The importance of these improvements will not be a question after reading Mr. ROBERTS's statistics of the present and prospective business of the region traversed by the canal, and of the benefits that will be conferred upon the cities of New York and Chicago and intermediate towns. He gives figures to show that New York can be supplied with gas coal by way of the canal at a saving of nearly one-half of the present cost. After giving figures showing the cost of transportation to New York to be $3 20 per ton, he says:

"Add to this a profit of 50 cents per ton it gives a freight of $3 70,100 per ton, from Pittsburgh to New York, without making any allowance for back freights of Anthracite coal, pig iron, glass, sand, salt, lumber, and other heavy articles, the return freight of which would materially reduce the cost of transporting the coal, if, however, we assume the coal freight, according to the foregoing calculation to cost $3 70 100 per ton, and allow the coal at the Pittsburgh end of the line to be worth $5 00 per ton, which almost always leaves another margin of profit, it will cost, delivered in New York $8 70 per ton, when the gas companies are now paying $10 50@12 00 per ton for English coal far inferior in quality to the Pittsburgh and Big Sandy and Kanawha Valley coals. This would present a direct saving of $1 50@3 00 per ton, which on 300 000 tons (or even much more) would amount to $1,350,000. To carry 300,000 tons, at the allowance of 200 tons each would take 1,500 boat loads, and if making one trip a week for seven months, it would require say 215 boats, which at $1,000 each would be $206,000; and putting the cost of the six tugs at $25,000 each would be $150,000; and estimating the cost of the outfits, horses, harness, &c., at $20,000, the total would be $1,180,000. What is the difference between the present prices in New York and the future prices, when the coal trade would be, in one year, on 300,000 tons, more than a reasonable estimate of the capacity of the entire canal of boats, &c., which would last eight or ten years, including also a profit to the coal merchant of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000.) Will it be said that capital will not be forthcoming for this business? Any one who will understand, from my personal knowledge of the coal dealers of Pittsburgh, to state confidently my belief, that I can name the gentlemen who can and would do it, when the canal shall be finished and the river improved so as to offer the navigation here considered. It is even probable that I could name one gentleman who is able and who might be willing to monopolize the whole trade if needed."

MR. ROBERTS continues:

"Iron, nails and glassware, and numerous other manufactured articles, can be transported from Pittsburgh and Chicago, including handling at Erie, for such articles as pass in the horse-boats, for not exceeding $ 35 per ton. Grain could be brought from Chicago to Pittsburgh at an average cost of not over 11cents per bushel, or say $4 25 per ton, including transfer by elevator at Erie. It would be within reasonable bounds to estimate that upon the opening of the navigation through the enlarged canal, the business that would pour through it from Pittsburgh to Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee and other important points on the upper lakes, including the transportation of iron and copper ore from Lake Superior, would amount to over 100,000 tons per year, adding at least $8,000 to the tolls. To this should be added the coal business and other trade from Pittsburgh and the Beaver Valley (putting it at not $80,000 to New York State and Canada; *not less* than 150,000 tons per annum, which would add $12,000 more to the tolls), to make an aggregate of receipts amounting to $662,368."

Concerning the importance of this canal to the city of Pittsburgh, Mr. ROBERTS says:

"Thirty years ago when this canal was just begun, Pittsburgh was not one third its present size, and its coal business had not yet assumed any definite shape, and was of little consequence. With this canal enlarged and the Ohio river improved, what is to prevent Pittsburgh from becoming a much more important shipping port than it has been in the past? Her grain can come direct in vessels from Chicago, and be manufactured with the cheap fuel which is here inexhaustible; and when foreign and eastern goods from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by railroad to Pittsburgh, can be sent in as same 300 ton vessels direct to Chicago and other lake cities? It appears to me that it will certainly be the course of trade, to a very great extent, with this enlarged canal in operation.

"Pittsburgh, more than any single city, has a deep interest in the early completion of this improvement of the navigation between the Ohio and Lake region, although every city on the upper Ohio will likewise be more or less benefitted. All the cities of New York, are interested, since it will be the means of bringing them cheap fuel, cheap and good gas, and cheap manufactures of various kinds, and at the same time by increasing the facilities for business intercourse of thousands, will tend to cement more firmly the common bond of union, and thus add largely to the general good."

The above extracts will give an idea of the great value of this report, which covers thirty-eight octavo pages, and it is deserving the attention of our capitalists and business men.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CHARTER RESTORED.

By a telegram from Philadelphia we learn that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in a unanimous opinion read by Judge SHARSWOOD, have pronounced judgment in favor of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and against the Commonwealth, in the *Quo Warranto* case, which has been pending for more than two years, but was only argued a few days ago.

As we understand this decision, it is entirely and *finally conclusive* of the merits of the case, and leaves the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company an unimpaired charter, and a conceded right to extend their road to Cumberland, and there connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This decision will also relieve the State of Pennsylvania, and its Judiciary, from the accusation of subserviency to the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The case in the Circuit Court of the United States, wherein Judges GRIER and MCCANDLESS gave a similar decree in favor of the company, and from whose decree an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, will, we suppose, be no longer of importance—the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, in favor of the validity of the company's charter being *conclusive* upon the Commonwealth and all parties claiming under her.

We may, therefore, hail the immediate completion of the long talked of and greatly desired connection between the cities of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the Connellsville route. Now that the act by which the charter of this company was sought to be revoked has been declared a nullity by the Supreme Court, the Legislature should at once wipe it from the statute book by the passage of the act recently brought before it for that purpose.

We shall take another occasion to speak of the importance of this result, not merely as it affects the Connellsville Railroad Company, but the public at large. We shall also lay a copy of the decision before our readers at the earliest opportunity.

The Canvass in New Hampshire.

Although the election in New Hampshire does not take place till the first week in March, the State is already the theater of an animated contest. The opposing hosts are marshaled by their respective Gubernatorial candidates, Gen. Harriman the Republicans, and Mr. Sinclair the Democrats. The former have entered into a thorough system of canvassing the entire State, by recording every voter's name and the way he will vote. More than three-fourths of the State has been taken, with a highly satisfactory result. The Democrats are more general in their mode of conducting the canvass, and they profess to have some confidence. Within the next three weeks the State will be regularly invaded by speakers from Washington, when the canvass will become one of unparalleled excitement and earnestness. The Republicans have thrown out the name of Grant and are marching boldly and confidently under his banner. We are assured that the principal speakers for the Republicans will be Gen. Logan, Senator Nye, Judge Kelley, Gens. Hurlbut, Sickles, Brice and Banks, Senator Wilson, and Representatives Bingham and Scofield. On the Democratic side the "big guns" will be Senators Doolittle, Voorhees and Hendricks. It will be observed that the soldiers don't speak on that side. We wish to commend the example of the New Hampshire Republicans to our friends in Pennsylvania, especially in the matter of obtaining, as the first step, a complete list of the voters and their preferences. Although involving considerable labor, it is in the end the easiest as well as by far the most effective means of ascertaining the in position and of making every shot tell. The average Republican majority in New Hampshire the past two years has been about 4,500.

THAT our legislature cannot do less than repeal the law incorporating the Gettysburg Lyceum Lottery, we think will be conceded by impartial men generally who have read Representative Van Wyck's report. No one, we are sure, who has a heart in the right place, would object to any proper aid the State can render towards paying the debt of gratitude we owe to our soldiers; therefore, it is not because the right kind of feeling does not exist, but because of the disreputable and fraudulent character of the proceeding under the law that its repeal is proposed.

COL. CAPRON, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, has set his estimate of the expenses of his Department the ensuing year at $100,000 less than last year. The circumstance is so extraordinary that he is thought to be out of his head.

THE Charter election in Wheeling, Monday, resulted in the election of the Democratic city ticket, except Treasurer, and a majority of Democrats in the City Council. The vote was a light one, and but little interest was manifested.

Presidential Conference.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows: In the course of a week or two, it is understood, there will be a gathering of leading Democrats here, from all parts of the country, for mutual consultation with reference to the Presidential campaign. It is to be a friendly, social meeting, with a view especially to elicit the opinion of representative men from different sections as to the availability of certain persons whose names are beginning to be mentioned as candidates for President and Vice-President. Mr. Faran, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*; Mr. Harney, of the Louisville *Democrat*, and other prominent Western men, are expected. Rumor says the conference is called in the interest of Mr. Pendleton, but how that is, of course, I cannot say. The disposition on the part of the Democratic leaders hereabouts is to insist upon John T. Hoffman for the Vice-Presidency, and that preference, it is said, the West is prepared to respect. This, however, is the talk of the enthusiasts. The cool, calculating men of the party say they have by no means made up their minds that Pendleton is just the man. They are not sure he could be elected, if nominated.

Who Can Vote.

Maine—Every male citizen.
New Hampshire—Every male inhabitant.
Vermont—Every man.
Massachusetts—Every male citizen.
Rhode Island—Every male citizen.
Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Oregon, Nevada, West Virginia and Colorado—Every white male citizen.
New York—Every male citizen, but colored men are required to own $250 worth of taxable property.
Pennsylvania—Every white freeman.
Wisconsin—Every male person.
Minnesota—Every male person.
Kansas—Every white male adult.
Delaware—Every free white male citizen.
Maryland—Every free white male citizen.
Tennessee—Every free white man formerly, but now negroes vote.

In those States which were engaged in rebellion, and which are governed by the reconstruction laws, negroes are allowed to vote and hold office.

THE New York *Herald* tells us what is going on in the Democratic Presidential camp as follows: "While the copperheads out West are raising a prodigious clamor over George H. Pendleton as their favorite for the Presidency against the field, the drummers and fifers of Tammany Hall are said to be earnestly debating the advantages of rally under the genuine old Jacksonian democratic banner of Andrew Johnson. They have, it appears, taken Seymour at his word and dropped him; and they have concluded that the prestige of McClellan is that of defeat; and they don't like Pendleton for the same reason; and they don't know Hancock, and so they are turning to the wise address of John Van Buren in turning to Andrew Johnson."

NEW BOOKS.

Dawn is the title of a novel published by Adams & Company, of Boston. No name of author is given. The book is clearly printed and well got up generally. As we have not read it, we can express no opinion of the merits of the story. Many will, perhaps justly, consider the city in which it first appeared as raising a sort of presumption in its favor.

Napoleon and Blucher is another historical novel by L. Muhlbach. It does not differ in character from her other stories. The French Emperor sustains in this the general character ascribed to him in the book *Napoleon and Queen Louisa*, and many readers will get from it a more vivid and, on the whole, historically correct notion of *Marshal Forward* than they would be able to gather for themselves.

Appleton & Co., New York. H. Miner, Pittsburg.

A Stormy Life: a Novel by Lady Georgiana Fullerton.

Appleton & Co. H. Miner.

Guild Court—A London Story—is by George MacDonald, several of whose novels are already known to the public and thought very good.

Playing for High Stakes, by Annie Thomas. Both these stories are published by the same firm.

Harper & Brothers—Sold by H. Miner.

Count Mirabeau, an Historical Novel, by Theodor Mundt.—This author's books have been much read at home. Some years ago we read a historical novel by him, of which "Sea Green Robespierre" was the hero, and thought he had treated that person with extreme tenderness. In fact, the Robespierre of history was hardly recognizable. In the novel he is a most interesting person. In this, however, Mr. Mundt has several backers among recent French writers of Jacobin partialities. Of the contents of the book named above we know nothing, except what two or three of the pictures tell, and they do not do justice to the man who dared to be ugly, who is known to have been quite proud of his want of beauty. There is here no trace of "the boar's head" Mirabeau told his lady correspondent to think of, if she would know what he was like.

Appleton & Co.—Davis, Clarke & Co.

Good Stories, Part III—Contains six tales. The stories in the two preceding parts were all worth reading, and these are likely to be so, too.

Ticknor & Fields—H. Miner.

The Struggle for Life; by Miss J. P. Hale.—This book is in the fourth edition. The introduction by the Rev. Edward E. Hale and the impression of the story gained from looking into it here and there, make one wish for leisure to read it. The work seems to have been written with something more in view than mere entertainment.

A. Williams & Co., Boston. Kay & Co.

The Appletons continue to issue their very neat and cheap edition of the works of Dickens. *Pickwick Papers, Dombey & Son*, and *Americans Notes* are now added to the volumes noticed some weeks ago.

Ticknor & Fields have completed their Diamond Edition of Dickens's Works with "The Uncommercial Traveller." This volume we discover contains papers not included in any other American edition of the work—certain Christmas Tales especially collected and revised for this edition, by Mr. Dickens himself. Other important additions are, "a complete index of characters introduced into that writer's novels, and a synopsis of the principal incidents—prepared for this edition." Most of our readers are probably familiar, by inspection, with the characteristic features of the Diamond Edition of these works, viz., its compactness, clearness of typography, illustrations, good binding and low price. The fact ought also to be known that Ticknor & Fields are authorized by Mr. Dickens to publish his works in this country. In the absence of a copy-right law many may be disposed to respect the author's wishes in this matter. The chief objection to this edition is the fineness of the print—inevitable in the compact form in which each work is given—*but a reading glass obviates the difficulty, and makes the letters as large as any one would desire.*

We had nearly forgotten to mention the last volume of Dickens issued by Ticknor & Fields. This is called "*Child Pictures*," and consists of chapters especially associated with children, selected from his various books by Mr. Dickens himself. The contents are Little Nell, the Marchioness, Paul and Florence, The Fat Boy, Tiny Tim, Sairke, and Oliver Twist. The volume is very clearly printed, and is illustrated. All these volumes are on sale at H. Miner's.

Folks and Fairies; Stories for Little Children, by Lucy Randall Comfort, with engravings. This little book looks and reads as if it would probably interest the class for whom it was written. Harper & Brothers. H. Miner.

Red Cross, or Young America Abroad, carries its best recommendation in the name of its author, Oliver Optic, as we understand he is an especial favorite among young readers.

Lee & Shepard, Boston. Davis, Clarke & Co.

The Poetry of Compliment and Courtship—selected and arranged by J. W. Palmer, editor of "Folk Songs."—It is evident at a glance that this neat and compact volume contains a great deal of verse—excellent as poetry, which every one will read with pleasure. The names of the authors from whom many of the selections have been made is sufficient surety for that merit of the book. Then its practical utility sufficiently indicated by the title, will, no doubt, recommend the volume to many who may have no great love of poetry, but who know how much it is loved by others. "The vast number and variety of the poems herein presented, and this peculiar appropriateness of the shorter pieces to the uses of the Album and the Valentine, and all the various occasions of amatory enterprise; and the diligence with which authorships have been traced, and the names of both poet and translator given correctly,"—are claimed, we believe justly, in the preface, as merits and recommendations of the work.

Ticknor & Fields, Boston. H. Miner.

Stories of the Gorilla Country. Narrated for Young People. By Paul du Chaillu.—We are perfectly sure that this book will be read with much satisfaction by young people and some older ones. Those who have not read the author's other books of African Travel, will find in this little volume many of his adventures therein recorded and the same general picture of the country. As to the truth of his narratives opinions differ, and will continue to differ for some time to come. We cannot but think that M. du Chaillu has had rather hard measure dealt him by some. Mr. Wynwood Reid, an Englishman of leisure and wealth, who went to West Africa for the mere purpose of proving our explorer a liar, does not seem to have made out a very strong case against him. Even Reid admits that du Chaillu has madesome valuable additions to our stock of knowledge about the countries he visited. This volume contains numerous illustrations.

Harper & Brothers. H. Miner.

A Parting Word—by Newman Hall, L. L. D.—An earnest religious exhortation, addressed to those who heard him preach while in this country and to others also.

Sheldon & Co., New York.

Duff's Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.—This is a new—being the twentieth—edition of a book too well known and valued in this region to require any extended notice. We are told that it includes all the late improvements in the science and is provided with a copious index, and the mechanical style of the work is certainly good.

Harper & Brothers. H. Miner.

The Æneid of Virgil, with Explanatory Notes; by Thomas Chase, A. M., Professor in Haverford College.—The outside appearance and mechanical arrangements of this school book are much in its favor, as it is pleasing and easy to the eyes and convenient for use. The system in accordance with which the notes have been prepared, we doubt not, is the true one—to afford the pupil all really needed aid, and not to distract the attention and cherish indolence by helping him where he ought to require no help except that derivable from his grammar and lexicon. Having examined "the Notes" on three or four passages of admitted difficulty and found them satisfactory, we are inclined to think this a good edition of Virgil for schools. To speak of it with more confidence would require a more careful examination than we have been able to give it. This volume is the second of the set now issuing by the same publishers—and known as "Chase and Stuarts Classical Series." An edition of Caesar's Commentaries—which we have not seen—was the first.

Eldridge & Brothers, Philadelphia. H. Miner.

Short Studies for Sunday School Teachers. By Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. This is certainly a good little book and well adapted to encourage and aid Sunday School teachers in their benevolent labors.

Wyckoop & Sherwood, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co.

A Suggestive Commentary on St. Luke; with Critical and Homiletical Notes. By Rev. W. H. Van Doren; 2 volumes.—In the preface the aim of these volumes is said to be "to state and print the teachings of the Bible in their simplest form." A verse of the common English text is given, which is then followed by short definitions of single words or phrases, opinions of commentators, statements of fact, illustrating the text, &c. Then in different type are presented critical or historical remarks on any words of the original text that seem to require elucidation. The sentences are exceedingly brief, seldom running more than once across the page. The book would be intolerable for continuous reading, but as a book of reference for preachers, teachers and others, it must be very useful We know nothing of the sect, or theological school of the author, except the accidental discovery that he is not what they call a Baptist.

Appleton & Co. Davis, Clarke & Co.

History of the United Netherlands from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce—1609. By John Lothrop Motley, D. C. L., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France; Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic." In Four Volumes. Vol. III. 1590—1600, with Portraits.—Of all our great historians no one is more worthy of our pride and admiration than Mr. Motley. In intellect, erudition and style he is equal to the best of them, and no one of them—not even Bancroft—has written more entirely and earnestly in the recollection and in the spirit of our own history and institutions. In several passages of this third volume, written during the late war—we see how confidently Mr. Motley believes in democratic government as at least better than monarchy and aristocracy, and how readily he recognizes historical parallels which may serve to connect us with the great men and great events of the past.

Then the subjects of his histories, recommended to his attention by patriotic considerations, ought to commend themselves to us for the same reasons. This is not the place to write much about either the historian or his books. But we may say that the young American who fails for any trifling reason to read Mr. Motley's works must be pronounced rather wanting in some qualities which he would be better for possessing. Certainly he does not deserve either to become a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of Congress. No novel written for the last fifty years is half as entertaining as the resume of the Voyages of the Dutch Navigators of the Sixteenth Century, contained in this third volume of the History of the United Netherlands. And to find a parallel of the audacity and endurance displayed in the stratagem by which the Castle of Breda was surprised and captured, will exercise the memory and ingenuity of the young student of our civil war.

Harper & Brothers. H. Miner.

Histoire d'une Bouchee de Pain: L'Homme—par Jean Mace, with a French and English Vocabulary and a List of Idiomatic Expressions.—In this book the great story-teller and chronicler of Fairy Land, appears in an unexpected and almost surprising character. On examination, however, we discover that there is no inconsistency, and that the same love of little people, which inspired the stories, prompted the composition of this "History of a Mouthful of Bread." The secondary title is "man," and the book is in fact a treatise in the form of letters addressed to a child, on human physiology. The progress of a bit of bread from the loaf, until it becomes bone and muscle, is traced in a manner at once scientific and intelligible to the smallest reader. The handthe tongue, the teeth, the stomach, the intestinal canal, the liver, the chyle, the heart, the arteries, &c.; the lungs, carbon and oxygen, combustion, animal heat, &c.; all these subjects are treated with a clearness and vivacity which would be astonishing in any book not written by a Frenchman. But the Frenchman is a lively creature, and Voltaire's remark was just—whatever is not clear is not French. As a presumption in favor of the merits of this little book—we may state that it has been adopted in France by the Commission on Prize Books, and is admitted into the school libraries. Another thing worth noting is its dedication to Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, the celebrated naturalist. From this we learn that while Jean Mace was still a child, M. Saint Hilaire, promised him "a future" in his own department of study. The turmoils of life have drawn him away from the grave fields of science, and he has been unable to fulfill the prediction of his instructor. This American edition is furnished with the apparatus of interpretation needed to make it useful as a school-book, a purpose to which it seems well adapted. The young pupil while learning French will also learn enough of physiology to be valuable as a prophylactic against the impositions and the poisons of quackery.

Leypoldt & Holt, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co.

American Oratory.

We can go to school yet with profit to the old Greeks, with all their fine-spun dialectics and dighty theorizings. Their philosophy had a far more practical bent than shallow thinkers conceive. The question most earnestly discussed, the speculations that were the most eagerly pursued when a master mind took hold of them, were such as would hardly awaken a corresponding interest in these days, whilst yet they concerned the sublimest interests of our humanity. Fancy some modern peripatetic posting along the streets appointments for investigating the *summum bonum*, the nature of Deity, the science of duty and the like. His simplicity would be the joke of the season. Perhaps church going may be said to have taken the place of the Academia or the Stoa. Certainly the themes legitimately presented in the modern pulpit are no less profound or practical than the debates of the philosophers of old. We hope that the striking and sometimes enigmatic announcements made for our Sabbath evenings do not argue a decline of interest in the main question.

But, philosophy aside. The ancients held some ideas of education which, though they may be obsolete, have still a right to a rehearing in their own defense. So much as this we know: those old philosophers have proved that they knew how to *educate*. We find their gext books on the desks of the students of our own day.

On one point, in particular, we might well take counsel of antiquity. The orators of Athens and Rome were proud to name their teachers. Oratory was with them both a science and an art, not the frothings of conceit, or the rude, unmannered jerks and contortions of nature. If there was ever a country where a real eloquence is wanted, where it has power, and where, above all things, that power needs to be in the hands of cultured men, ours is the one. Say what we will, the habits of the study are not favorable to the development of those elements of oratory which, though they may be superficial, are nevertheless essential to its very existence. Flame is but a superficial thing, but how would fire spread without it? Unless, then, special precautions are taken against it, the mannerisms of a cloistered life will, in great measure, shut our scholars and thinkers out of the arena of public life, and give over the leverage that effective oratory lends its possessors, to men to whom playing upon the popular feelings is a mere trade, but a trade that they have mastered.

We have in our cities the Theological Seminaries, the University, the Female College, the Twining and the Bowman Institutes, all interested in this matter of effective rendering of written or extempore discourse. We would suggest to the learned gentlemen in charge of these various and well sustained institutions, whether, by combined action among them, they could not secure the permanent residence here of a gentleman who could devote himself exclusively to this high art. We learn that there is now in the city a gentleman, Prof. Chrysler, we believe, who is engaged in this profession. We have not seen his credentials, but judge from the fact that he has already entered into engagements with the University and the Female College, that they are altogether satisfactory. The subject, however, need not be narrowed down to an individual name. Let our prominent educators take the matter in hand, and let the public sustain them in their effort to give a higher character to American oratory.

DOMESTIC LIFE.—I am afraid that our domestic life will not bear looking into. I fear that our houses will not be found to have unity, and to express the best thought. The household, the calling, the friendships of the citizen are not homogeneous. His house ought to show us his honest opinion of what his well-being consists in when he rests among his kindred, and forgets all affectation, all compliance, and even all exertion of will. He brings home thither whatever commodities and ornaments have for years allured his pursuit, and his character must be seen in them. But what idea predominates in our houses? Thrift first, then convenience and pleasure. Take off all the gingerbread, and likewise all the unfinished work from the street to street, and you shall seldom find a temple of any higher god than prudence. The progress of domestic living has been in cleanliness, in ventilation, in health, in decorum, in countless means and arts of comfort, in the concentration of all the utilities of every clime in each home. They are arranged for low benefits. The houses of the rich are confectioners' shops, where we get sweetmeats and wine; the houses of the poor are limitations of these to the extent of their ability. With these ends housekeeping is not beautiful; it cheers and raises neither the husband, the wife, nor the child; neither the host, nor the guest; it oppresses women. A house kept to the end of prudence is laborious without joy: a house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women and their success is dearly bought.—*R. W. Emerson, in Atlantic Monthly.*

NATIONAL HONORS TO REBEL DEAD.

John Covode to Governor Fenton.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1868.

To Gov. Reuben E. Fenton; Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I have read with sorrow and astonishment your letter recommending national honors to the rebels whose invasion of the North was stopped by death in battle on the field of Antietam. You say:

"There are loss and individual feeling in the neighborhood of Antietam and other parts of Maryland, naturally caused by the invasion, which have created some indifference in regard to the Confederate dead, and an indisposition to see them buried side by side with those who died in defense of our nationality. But it is confidently believed that no such feeling pervades the breasts of the American people, or the surviving officers and soldiers of the Union armies.

"When we recall the generosity and moderation that marked the conduct of the people, the government and the army during the war, and the magnanimity that presided at its close; when we recall the generosity and moderation that marked the conduct of the people, the Government and the army during the war, and the magnanimity that presided at its close; when we remember that our countrymen are now engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union on the basis of universal freedom, and with an earnest desire to restore to the Southern States a prosperity infinitely greater than that which slavery and rebellion conspired to destroy, it is impossible to believe that they would desire to make an invidious distinction against the mouldering remains of the Confederate dead, or that they would disapprove of their being carefully gathered from the spots where they fell and laid to rest in the National Cemetery, on the bare-fought field of Antietam.

"Conquerors as we were in the great struggle, our stern duty performed in the cause of liberty, we freely heed not forbid our admiration of the bravery with which they died. They were Americans, misguided, indeed, and still our countrymen; and we cannot remember them now either with enmity or with hatred."

I have read these paragraphs twice and thrice, but a dimness, other than the film of age, obscures them to my vision. It is in vain that I have wiped the spectacles of an old man, and endeavored deliberately and clearly to see in your words a justification for the recommendation they make. Two forms come between me and the printed page. They stay there, and will not move away. One of them is the figure of my eldest son, the Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry—as brave, devoted, and generous a boy as ever filled a father's heart with pride and made a mother happy. He covered with his regiment a retrograde movement of a column of our army under Sheridan, in June, 1864, fighting every rod of his way. He fell badly wounded. His men endeavored to carry him off; but, hotly pursued, several of them were killed or disabled. He told his major to leave him and save himself and the command, and try to make a stand on the next height, and there gain time for the great wagon train ahead to escape to the James river. My son was laid upon the grass beside the highway, his men obeying his orders to return to their ranks, and leave him with the dead and wounded of his regiment to await capture.

The rebels soon came up, and, as I have been told, shot him again when he lay helpless on the ground, stripped him of his sword, money, watch, boots and clothes, and left him naked to die. An old colored woman, living in the neighborhood, brought him water to drink while he was dying. The next day he was buried in her garden.

Gov. Fenton, the figure of this murdered boy so comes between my eyes and the text of your recommendation of national honors to the rebel dead, that I cannot see in it a reason from which fathers and mothers who love their children should not instinctively shrink, and which should not shock patriots who have loved their country, and have made sacrifices for it.

There is, sir, another figure which makes filmy reading through my old spectacles. My youngest son, a private in the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who entered the army before he was fifteen years of age, was captured at Sulphur Springs, when Meade fell back to Centerville, with one hundred and fifty-six of his regiment, one hundred and forty-two of whom afterwards perished in prison. Twenty-four of those who died went out in the Covode cavalry, from my immediate neighborhood—all the sons of my neighbors—all objects of interest and care to me. After passing from one den of imprisonment and cruelty to another, they were finally immured with thousands of other unfortunates in the death-pen of Andersonville. Eighteen months of hunger and nakedness, exposure to the scorching sun and the winter's freezing, did their work on these stalwart and brave men. Many of them died idiotic, some of them feebly insane—all the victims of a system of starvation and cruelty planned by demons and executed by devils. My son's bodily vigor and resoluteness of spirit carried him through the horrors of Andersonville, with life left in him—with hardly anything more. He is home again with his mother, and I have just received a letter from her urging me to "try another doctor, for he grows worse." But the energetic, Christian, hopeful, self-reliant, brave boy, who left my house to fight the enemies of his country, has not returned to me, and he never will return.

I think you will find that, in common with me, hundreds of thousands of loyal men, whose hearts yet bleed with wounds received in the wicked war the slaveholders waged against the nation's life, have been shocked and outraged by your recommendation to do honor to the authors of their sorrows and the workers of their country's ruin.

Had you served in the army, either in person or through a son, and presented your offer of patriotism to your country on the picket line or the line of pitched battle, you would never have made the heartless mistake you have made, in what your biographer, writing your life, will call "the Antietam Letter." How much I wish you had imitated the manly and sympathetic behavior of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania—a soldier and a statesman, who thus repelled the proposition to mingle the rebel with the Union dead under the Antietam Monument.

"The custom has ever prevailed to specially honor those in death who won special honor by meritorious lives. Conspicuous examples of this custom are supported worth bear ample testimony that our people have not been unmindful of this custom. But where were such honors ever bestowed upon the dead whose actions were infamous, and who perished in an ignoble cause? Will the people of the present age permit Arnold with such monuments as have arisen to the memory of Washington and Lafayette to be placed by the loyal hearts of this nation by proposing to lay, side by side, in the same sepulchre, the body of the assassin Booth and that of his victim? Will the people of this man would take the heartless Wirz and the other miscreants who perpetrated the horrid deeds of cruelty, starvation and death and the executed conspirators against the nation's life, whose chief, Jefferson Davis, now skulks from justice with the patriotic men who sacrificed their lives in defense of the Union, and, Absalom-like? Yet it is proposed that the loyal States construct a mighty mausoleum in which to lay the rebel dead with them by the burial therein of those who prosecuted against the country a warfare which for its diabolical ferocity has no parallel in the history of civilization, and even to erect monuments to their memory, and that the people of the United States consent can be hereafter offered to the loyal citizen to fall side by side with the traitor? Is it asserted that should he fall in battle the traitor's grave will be honored equally with his own?

"The cause of the rebellion was a holy one, while that which opposed it must have been in contrast. To use the memorable words of Webster, it was a war of nations, but of treason against loyalty. It was a contest of rebels against the lawful authority and government which had sustained and protected them, against its patriot sons who fought to preserve from dismemberment the land carried on by the defenders and promoters of opposite principles, fidelity and loyalty on the one hand and the country's integrity.

"While there is no reasonable objection to giving decent sepulture even to the rebel dead, those who consider them deserving of honorable testimonials may give them. It is our duty to render honor only to whom we believe honor is due."

It is with grief, Gov. Fenton, that I write this letter to you. The subject is painful to me. But there sits on my heart a stone, and there lies in my village graveyard, and there broods in my heart a controlling reason why, since the appearance of your Antietam letter, I should regard your entrance into a National Republican Convention, a candidate for office, as an intrusion to which the survivors of the Union Army, and the relatives of its dead and wounded, should surely object.

Yours, &c., JOHN COVODE.

Besieged by Famished Cats.

It is said that an enterprising Yankee, having bought an island in the Ohio River, has stocked the same with black cats, intending to go into the fur trade. This reminds us of a similar experiment which was made many years ago by a gentleman who resided in Maryland. The idea struck him that the fur trade was so lucrative it would be much better to raise animals nearer home than the regions of the North, and accordingly purchased an island in the Chesapeake Bay, stocking it with the blackest of black cats. He paid extravagant prices for the felines, and all the boys in the adjacent country went extensively into the business of entrapping unsuspecting Tommies and Tabbies for their benefit. The cats were duly and sent to the aforesaid island.

The gentleman found the cats were prolific, and was soon compelled to employ two men to live on the island and fish with a seine, in order to supply them with food. At first the fishermen had quite an easy time, and readily supplied fish in abundance for their charges, but the number daily increased until whole legions of black cats trooped over the island home, devouring every thing in the shape of food, and the men found it impossible to furnish the requisite amount of nourishment. At last it was determined that one of the men should take a boat, and, returning to the mainland report the alarming state of affairs. During the absence of the messenger the cats became exceedingly bold, and the remaining party, fearing for his life, locked himself up in the cabin and prepared for a siege.

The enemy, emboldened by this display of fear, and urged on by hunger, surrounded the house, climbed up the sides,

The Daily Commercial

RICHES—NOTHING ELSE.

Death of One of the Astors.

From the New York Correspondent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

Some time ago we gave the readers of the *Democrat* a sketch of the private asylum of the Astor family, which covers an entire block on fourteenth street, near the Hudson River. This institution has become useless by reason of the death of its inmate who, after thirty years confinement, expired on Tuesday, the 7th inst., in its sixty-sixth year. The chief point of interest in this individual is that by lunacy he lost the richest inheritance in America. A half century ago the Astor family consisted of the parents and six children, three sons and as many daughters. Of the latter, one married a German Baron and died early, another became Mrs. Langdon, while the third married Bristed, and became the mother of Charles Astor Bristed. Of the sons, George died early in the West, and John Jacob, the eldest and most promising of the three, lost his reason in consequence of a fall. The other son, William B., is sufficiently well known to require no further comment. There was, however, a striking difference between the last mentioned two. John Jacob was thoroughly German in countenance, with the black hair and swart countenance so common among that race. William B., though likewise German in his features, was of a different type. He had red hair and coarse red features, and a dull look generally—a look which is a correct exponent of his character. The injury to his favorite son was a severe blow to the father, who considered him the heir of his increasing estate. The best physicians in New York were called, but could do nothing but pronounce it a case of insanity. The boy was taken to a lunatic asylum, but got no better. In fact, as he grew to manhood, he became worse in point of violence. He at last exhibited a frame of prodigious strength and corresponding force of passion, and in his fits of violence would assault any one who happened to be near him. It is said that in one of these paroxysms he put out the eye of another patient. Mr. Astor tried the best asylums in the land, but, finding that nothing could be done for his son, determined to take the case in his own hands, and accordingly, about forty years ago, he planned the present establishment. A block of vacant lots was purchased and enclosed and laid out as a garden, and in the center a house was built. A suitable keeper, a man of considerable medical skill was employed at a large salary to occupy this house and take the lunatic under his charge. The father was wont often to call and look after his unfortunate son, and this disappointment was the chief sorrow of his life. Instead of having his estate perpetuated under the name of John Jacob and under the control of his talented son, he was obliged to leave it to one who was at best a thick-headed fellow. In the meantime the crazy youth became a crazy old man, and was seen every fair day, by those who could look down from neighboring windows, walking with his keeper through the garden, the latter always armed with a cudgel to intimidate the maniac. At suitable times they drove out together for health, and every means of comfort was adopted. When John Jacob Astor died, his will was found to contain provision for the support of this establishment, and his executors have since had it in charge. In this manner one who was born the heir to the richest estate in America was imprisoned from the world for half a century. His funeral was attended in St. Bartholomew's church, on the Monday after his death. This church is but a stone's throw from William B. Astor's house, and we presume was selected on account of convenience. After service the remains were taken to the family plot in Trinity burial ground, ten miles from the city, and there the two John Jacob Astors now lie side by side. There is a third John Jacob Astor, the son of William B., and a man of hardly more active intellect—but they all know one thing, and that is how to take care of money.

PERSONAL.

—The headquarters of Mr. Dickens in New York is at the Westminster Hotel, a quiet and very expensive house on Irving Place, in the immediate vicinity of Steinway Hall, where his readings are given. Here he takes his meals with Dolby, and occasionally a few friends. He is an inveterate story-teller, and expects all within ear-shot to listen to his anecdotes, which he tells with considerable spirit and dramatic effect; but when not engaged in story telling, he always has an air of a man who is frightfully bored with everything and everybody; and therefore to please the great novelist, it is necessary, while in his company, to be a listener rather than a talker.

—James Gordon Bennett, Jr., having thoroughly demonstrated that he could not edit the New York *Herald*, is now, according to the Charleston *News*, at the head of a company of Philadelphia capitalists, formed for the cultivation of lands in the South.

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says: The death of Wesley Munger, Esq., of Munger, Wheeler & Company, was announced this morning, though his friends were informed of the sad event last evening. Mr. Munger had been in rather poor health for some time past, and, on the recommendation of his family physician, he started for Florida about ten days ago to remain there during the winter. On arriving at Nashville he was taken ill with a violent attack of pneumonia, which resulted fatally last evening. Mr. Munger was one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, and at the time of his death was one of the directors of the Union National Bank. He was a self-made man, and in his death our city loses a thorough representative of Western energy and business capacity, which it will be difficult to replace.

—A New York evening paper announces that Thurlow Weed is going to retire from journalism after the Presidential is election over. It also volunteers the information that Mr. Weed is worth $3,000,000.

—An amusing blunder is traveling about the country based on our announcement some time since under the caption of "Singular Coincidence." The paragraph states that Rev. John S. C. Abbott, Dr. Holland, and others, are about to write a "Life of Christ." The fact is that Rev. Lyman Abbott, is doing so; Dr. Holland is in some way connected with one in press, written by Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Boston; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has one under way, to be published in numbers by subscription; Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, also an old Brooklyn boy, is writing one, and half dozen others in England, France, and Germany are doing the same thing. We hear also that one of the editorial fraternity is preparing a similar work, more peculiarly adapted to children, dealing with the infancy, childhood and boy life of the Saviour, which, treated from a popular—but devotional—stand-point, cannot fail to be interesting and instructive.

—The subjoined reminiscences are given, by a London paper, of two once-distinguished actresses, recently deceased: "Two actresses of the Kemble and Siddons period have just quitted the stage of life—Miss S. Booth, aged 75, and Miss Foote, Dowager Countess of Harrington, aged 70. Both made their first appearance at London at the same theater, and in the same character, Amanthis in 'The Child of Nature,' at Covent Garden; Miss Booth in 1811, Miss Foote in 1814. The former played Margaret to Kemble's Sir Giles Overreach, and Lady Ann to his Richard the Third. Miss Foote played Emily Tempest to Kemble's Penruddock in 'The Wheel of Fortune,' and Lucia to his Cato. The two ladies were frequently to be seen in the same piece. They were the Dorinda and Miranda of what was absurdly advertised as Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' and they were the original Florio and Lucille in 'The Forest of Bondy.' The range of both ladies was extensive. Sally Booth, as she was affectionately called, played everything, from Juliet to Little Pickle, of which she was the original representative. Miss Foote was equally at home—from Imogene to Fair Star and Maria Darlington. Both ladies passed to Drury Lane, and ended at the Olympic. One made some noise in the world, and Covent Garden admirers applauded her, while those of Drury Lane were hissing Edmund Kean for the same sort of not very exemplary conduct. Sally Booth led a quiet life, and never had a chance of becoming a Countess. Little poets wrote amatory and laudatory lines to Miss Foote, and everybody spoke well of Miss S. Booth. The only surviving actresses who played with John Kemble are Miss O'Neil (Lady Becher) and Miss Stephens (Dowager Countess of Essex). In Kemble's last season, among its great attractions were 'The Stranger' (in which the two chief parts were played by Kemble and Miss O'Neill) and 'Hamlet,' in which Miss Stephens warbled Ophelia to John's wayward Dane. But these are things of half a century ago. In private life the sweetness of heart and grace of manner, which had so fascinated the public, did not fail Lady Harrington to the last. She retained many of her personal advantages and accomplishments to a very late period. Not possessing either social genius or wit, she pleased by her exquisite temper and total absence of affectation. In which word, look or sign, could those who knew her be reminded that she had, in her youth and the hey-day of her beauty, been one of the spoiled children of the public. To the last she was as willing to be pleased by small courtesies and kindnesses as to give pleasure."

—A rival for Marguerite Obenreiser, the heroine of "No Thoroughfare," in her daring enterprise of descending into the recesses of Alpine snows, has been found in a Miss Mary Walker, a young English lady. Miss Walker has scaled even the most inaccessible peaks of Berne, but her audacity in overcoming the difficulties of exploration amounts to foolhardiness. At the summit of a very dangerous glacier, leaving the guides, she proceeded to the very extremity of a narrow projection of ice, resembling a bird's beak; the path was incrusted with snow, and hardly wider than the ridge of a steep house-top, and here, to gratify her senseless ambition, she stood, with thousands of feet of empty space beneath her, while her attendants trembled with fright. The bravado of such exploits is a reckless defiance of the laws of God, and the only charitable excuse that can be made is to attribute these fantastic performances to insanity. The accounts of the lady's personal appearance vary; while one admirer says she is delicate looking and of slight frame, a more impartial observer describes her as stout, and as displaying the muscular development of a man.

—Commodore Vanderbilt, king of the New York Central Railroad, has issued a non-pass order. This good story is told of him: A dominie of New York called at his office and asked for a pass. "We don't issue any," said the Commodore. "But, Mr. V., you know me so well that you should make an exception in my case." "Yes," said Vanderbilt, "I make no exception in every case."

THE FINANCE MINISTER AND THE CURRENCY.—NO. IV.

By the present banking law it is required that before any association of capitalists, large or small, shall commence supplying their neighbors with machinery by means of which they may be enabled readily to make their various exchanges, they shall lend to the government an amount one-ninth greater than that of the circulating notes with which they desire to be supplied, and that the bonds they are thus required to buy shall be placed in the Treasury, to be there held as security for payment of the notes.

That done, and the notes received, it is then required that with these latter they shall purchase a certain proportion of Treasury notes payable on demand, to be held by them as further security for the payment on presentation of any portion of their own circulation. Further, in the event of failure of payment, their stockholders are made to a certain extent individually liable for any ultimate deficiency of assets, whether as regards the holders of notes, or the owners of credits on the books.

Having thus defined the terms on which the several portions of the country might be enabled to furnish their various neighborhoods with machinery of circulation, and having provided such restrictions as rendered it most difficult so to do except in rich and populous districts, it might have been supposed that then it would have been everywhere left to the people themselves to decide whether they would, or would not, have among themselves institutions of credit empowered to supply them with machinery of circulation. Not so, however, the law providing that whenever such institutions shall have been anywhere issued to the extent of $300,000,000, all power for further issue shall cease, and thus establishing a monopoly in the hands of those who first had taken possession of the little that had been granted.

Compliance with these conditions was easy in those communities among which credit institutions already largely abounded, and in which by the Secretary's own showing, circulating notes least were needed, to wit: New York and New England. Most difficult, however, must it prove in all of those in which circulating notes most were needed, to wit, the centre, the west and the south, those in which the superior currency of checks and drafts least existed. Most of all was it easy in those large cities in which, as shown by the Secretary himself, "not a fiftieth part of the business is transacted by the actual use of money," and in which, as he further says, "except in dealings with the government, for the retail trade, for the payment of labor and taxes, for traveling expenses, the purchase of products at first hands, and for banker's reserve, money is hardly a necessity." Of all this the Secretary must have seen then perfectly aware, and so having been, it became his duty, in his then capacity of Comptroller of the Currency, so to act as to secure to the States and Territories least provided with the superior currency the largest possible share of the limited quantity of the inferior one that has been thus allowed. Directly the reverse of this, however, we find him to have added $100,000,000 to the previously existing circulation of those States in which credits most existed, and $50,000,000 to that of the three cities in which circulating notes were least of all required, while actually diminishing by $10,000,000 the allowance to the whole country south and west of New England and New York. Had it been his especial desire to produce the inflation of which he has since so much complained, he could have, chosen no better mode of operation.

By this course of action there was established a monopoly of money power without a parallel in the world—that monopoly, too, created by the Secretary himself in those very centres of speculation in which each additional million does more to produce "inflation" than could or would be done by any ten millions scattered throughout the pockets of the farmers and laborers of the east, the west, the south, or the southwest.

The counterbalance to this monopoly was found in the existence of a machinery of circulation that had been created by the people themselves for the purpose of enabling each and all of them readily to exchange their services and products. The one tended towards enabling capitalists of the cities to compel the people more and more to depend on them for performance of all their exchanges, and thus to give them more complete control over the farmer and laborer. The other, on the contrary, tended towards enabling farmers and laborers to exchanges among themselves, freed from the control of city capitalists; and for that reason, perhaps, it has been that our Finance Minister has been so unwearied in his efforts to drive it from the stage.

For the accomplishment of that object he and his particular friends have done their utmost towards destroying the confidence of our people in each other, and in the country's future. From day to day has "contraction" been insisted on, accompanied by the assurance that prices must be made to fall; that property of any description whatsoever bought to day might be valueless to-morrow; that mines opened, furnaces or houses built, this year, must prove in the next to be worth far less than they had cost. Raids have been made upon banks. Interest bearing securities have been withdrawn from them for the express purpose of compelling them to heap up greenbacks in their vaults. Factories and furnaces have been closed that might and would have consumed hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and bales of cotton. Mines have been abandoned, and manufacturers have been ruined. Paralysis has been brought about through the whole extent of the Union, and all these things have been done to the ends that the people might be deprived of a circulating medium created by themselves and for themselves; that the monopoly of the extreme north and east might be perfected; and that the "speculator" might in this manner be driven from existence. To what extent these latter have been attained we may now inquire.

From the report of the Comptroller just now issued we learn that on the 20th day of January, 1867, the loans on private security by the banks of New England and New York were $404,000,000, and that nine months later not only had there been *no contraction*, but there had been an actual *increase* of their amount.

At the first of these dates they held $297,000,000 of interest-bearing public securities. At the last, their amount had fallen $14,000,000, the whole effect of a nine months' vindictive warfare having been that of compelling them to disgorge *public* securities yielding them an annual interest of probably $800,000. Placing against this the higher interest that lenders had, by means of the Secretary's aggressive policy, been enabled to secure, the balance in favor of the banks would probably count by millions, for all of which they had been indebted to the policy announced in the celebrated but unfortunate Fort Wayne decree. The policy that carried through the war favored those who had labor to sell and money to borrow. That of the Secretary favors those who have money to lend and labor to buy; and hence it is that the sociotary circulation becomes daily more and more impeded, and that the Treasury daily loses power.

Throughout the north and east there was certainly a plethora of currency needing to be corrected. Has the Secretary, with all his efforts, succeeded in making this correction? On the contrary, he has not only proved himself utterly powerless in that direction, but has, by largely withdrawing that machinery on which, almost alone, were dependent the people of more than half the Union, made the centres of speculation relatively far more powerful than they had ever been before! To what extent this course of action has tended towards facilitating resumption may be now examined. C.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is the only medicine known that will give instant relief to Consumptives. It possesses remarkable healing qualities, and has effected more wonderful cures than any other Cough remedy ever brought before the public.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Sprains, Dislocations, &c.—Neither opodeldoc liniment, nor any other emprocation can equal the efficacy which characterizes these essential vegetable extracts in the cures of sprains, strains, wounds, bruises, contusions or dislocations, &c. They are unequalled for alleviating pain, reducing local inflammation, and promoting a rapid cure. Sold by all Druggists.

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WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.
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WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin.
Price 50 cents—by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.
sod

☞ THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID—Published for the benefit, and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying the Means of Self-Cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving a post paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Brooklyn, N. Y. Also free, by the same publisher, a Circular of DAISY SWAIN, the great Poem of the War. eod

☞ AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HOFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 542 Broadway, New York), by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal:"

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to try your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit that from its use she has received *great* benefit, and seems to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but one day she suffers considerably, and there is a relapse of her old complaints and a return of physical weakness Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

Sold at Druggists and Grocers. Price $6 50 per dozen, or 60 cents single bottle.

FR. SPONHOLTZ, Agent, 215 Liberty street. Also by O. HARTUNG, 173 Smithfield street. C. F. BAUMAN, 107 Ohio street, Allegheny City, and A. KUCH, Birmingham. eod

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Cheerfulness, Cleanliness, Comfort.

A NEW STYLE OF

SMOKE CONSUMING GRATES,

FOR FIRE-PLACES OR STOVES.

Having the above advantages, are offered to the public. They are a success as to Simplicity of Construction, Ease of Management, Good Appearance, Economy in Fuel, and give a Brilliant Hot Fire Show no Ashes, Make no Dust. No extra Fender is needed. Price reasonable.

County or State Rights for sale. Examine one in operation at our Office, Second Floor of No. 89 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. MEISSNER.

KINDLING WOOD.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and Environs Supplied at their Residences and Offices. A Card with Superior Dry Fire Kindling Wood, cut in suitable lengths for every description of grate and stoves, at only Twenty-five Cents per Barrel. Orders received at JOHN CITY COAL WORKS, corner of Seventh and Grant streets.

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL.

CHOICE

IMPORTED

AND

DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

21 FIFTH STREET.

eod

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co. Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. MCKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. MCELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
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Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interes allowed on Time Deposits

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

EDUCATIONAL.

THE MOUNT AUBURN

Young Ladies' Institute,

OPENED ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION IN SEPTEMBER with nearly Two Hundred Pupils. The number has been increasing every week since, and the School is in a flourishing condition. The large new building is not yet full. Those having pupils to send to Boarding Schools are invited to consider our terms and claims before deciding to send to any other place.

The Spring Session will commence February 3.

Its healthful location and its country position, while without the disadvantages of distance, offers more advantages over either city or country schools.

Its character as a first rate Seminary of Learning is too well known to need further comment.

The LIBRARY, CABINET AND APPARATUS, already very extensive, are receiving yearly additions.

For catalogue or information, address

L. H. WHITE,
25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio
eod Or, H. THANE MILLER, Pres't.

DUFF'S NEW SYSTEM OF

BOOKKEEPING,

Is commanding the admiration of all classes of business men. Call at any of the city Bookstores and examine this splendid Work before purchasing a Scholarship in any Commercial Education. d

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY,

EXCELSIOR HALL, ALLEGHENY.

T. E. WAKEHAM, Principal.

The next Term commences on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY. An additional force of Teachers has been provided and a number of pupils can be admitted.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Science*,
In *Agriculture*,
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
In *Metallurgy*,
Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.

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JOHN FRASER, President,

Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS. &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDRENS,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES,

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

FIRST LIST, 1868, OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, for month of January, inst:

PITTSBURGH.

Oswald Heckman, tavern, First ward;
Henry Bretsch, tavern First ward;
Moses Bennington, tavern, First ward;
Dillinger & Stevenson, other goods, First ward;
Lambert & Anderson, other goods First ward;
John Andregg, tavern, Second ward;
Manus Mclaughlin, tavern, Third ward;
Johanna McGraw, tavern, Third ward;
Wm. Buerge, tavern, Fifth ward;
John McCambridge, tavern, Fifth ward;
Julius A. Richter, eating house, Fifth ward,
Charles Yerg, eating house, Fifth ward;
Christ. Schwarzenbagh, tavern, Sixth ward;
Patrick Considine, eating house, Sixth ward;
Wilson & Scott, eating house, Sixth ward.
Ormstead Washington, eating house, Seventh w'd;
Builder S. Love tavern, Ninth ward;
Jas. Neeson, tavern, Ninth ward;
Nich. Schultz, tavern, Ninth ward;
David Brose, eating house, Ninth ward;
Michael Shea, eating house, Ninth ward;
Henry Sikes, eating house, Ninth ward;
Felix Laverty, tavern, Tenth ward;
B. Gallhalth, tavern, Tenth ward;
Nich. Young, eating house, Tenth ward.

ALLEGHENY.

Anthony Bernlnger, tavern, Third ward;
Fred. Richter, tavern, Third ward;
Christ. Gerst, eating house, Third ward;
Conrad Schlierbach, eating house, Third ward;
L. Stern & Son, other goods, Third ward;
L. Gassenschmidt, tavern, Fourth ward;
J. A. Mickley, tavern, Fourth ward;
John P. Wacker, tavern, Fourth ward;
Joseph Stadleman, tavern, Fourth ward;
John McIntire, tavern, Fourth ward;
Wm. Wessell, ea ing house, Fourth ward;
Samuel Hodgetts, eating house, Fourth ward;
Thomas Holmes, tavern, Sixth ward.
Henry Wagner, other goods, Sixth ward.

BOROUGHS.

Wm. Arnholtz, tavern, East Birmingham;
Joseph Fisher, tavern, East Birmingham;
Henry Wilhelm, eating house, East Birmingham;
John Mosser, tavern, Lawrenceville;
George Hile, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Fred nofecker, other goods, South Pittsburgh.

TOWNSHIPS.

Robert Ruwer, eating house, Harrison;
Chas. Kirsch, tavern, Liberty;
John Steinhilber, tavern, Millin;
John O'Donnell, tavern, Pitt;
John McCarthy, tavern, Pitt;
Dennis Dougherty, eating house, Robinson;
Patrick Darrigan, eating house, Versailles.

The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine stock at

McCABOY, SPANG & CO.'S,

45 Wood stree e

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER AND SPRING WHEAT FLOUR,

On hand and arriving daily by

DANIEL WALLACE,
235 Liberty street.

DRY GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR REMAINING STOCK OF

Cloth Sacques

AND

PLAID WOOL SHAWLS,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS.

Crash at 6 1-4c;
Crash at 8c;
Crash at 10c;
Crash at 12 1-2c;

FAST COLORED PRINTS,

AT 8 CENTS, A BARGAIN.

MERRIMACK W^m PRINTS,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

Delaines, at 12 1-2c;
Kentucky Jeans, at 12 1-2c;
10-4 Sheeting, at 37 1-2c;

MUSLINS, TICKING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
CHECK, TABLE LINEN,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS.
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING.
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES,

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPECIAL CLOSING OUT SALE

TO

REDUCE STOCK,

BY FEBRUARY 1ST.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Good Under Shirts for 50 cents;
Good Drawers at 50 cents;
Hoop Skirts, 50 cents and upwards;
Wool Hoods and Caps for 25 cents;
Cashmere Scarfs for 50 cents;
French Corsets, $1 and upwards;
A good Umbrella for 75 cents;
Fur Top Kid Gloves, $1 50—cheap;
Genuine Star Shirts, $1 75;
French Suspenders, $1 00—worth $1 50;
Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 25;
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20 cents;
English and French Gloves marked low;
Mosiery reduced 25 to 50 per cent.

BARGAINS IN EVERYTHING.

CUSTOMERS CAN RELY ON LOW PRICES.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 235 Liberty street.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

New Goods.

FIRST ARRIVAL FOR

SPRING TRADE,

1868.

Bought at the Lowest Prices of the Late Reduction, and Sold at Exceedingly Low Rates. Great Bargains for Cash.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 CENTS PER YARD.

OLIVER

M'CLINTOCK

& CO.,

23 FIFTH STREET.

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,

21 FIFTH STREET.

CARPETS

AT COST.

PREPARATORY TO

TAKING STOCK.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

OIL CLOTHS

HOLLANDS,

AND

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.

RAG CARPETS,

A SPECIALTY.

McCALLUM BROS.,

81 FIFTH STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

LOAN OF JULY 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Interest on the above Loans will ceease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868,

FRANCIS JORDAN,

SECRETARY OF STATE,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

AUDITOR GENERAL,

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER,

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND,

eod

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, either at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to J. S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE. Work.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New Haven, January 1, 1868:

Capital Stock.....$1,000,000 00
Surplus.....619,070 34

ASSETS. Market Value.

Real Estate owned by the Company..$205,500 00
Loans on Mortgages.....37,271 98
United States Bonds, 5-20s.....325,875 00
Missouri State Bonds.....49,050 00
Tennessee State Bonds.....16,000 00
Wisconsin State Bonds.....12,000 00
Virginia State Bonds.....17,468 60
National Bank Stocks.....361,189 50
Canada Bank Stocks.....34,373 75
Loans on Collateral and on Call.....23,811 50
Cash on hand and in Banks.....66,914 91
Cash in hands of Agents.....430,108 36
Interest Accrued.....37,183 33
Bills Receivable.....41,370 75
Premiums unpaid at home and Branch Offices.....109,041 80
Rents Accrued.....2 302 00
Salvages on Fire and Inland Losses Undetermined.....51,451 14
Other Property owned by the Company..25,971 88

$1,619,070 34

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment.....$88,850 44

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company:

	Premiums received.	Losses paid.
1860	37,887 30	20,786 20
1861	81,230 00	46,190 63
1862	188,289 49	92,130 83
1863	256,973 85	160,433 30
1864	470,173 78	278,488 04
1865	773,815 68	451,204 96
1866	1,377,381 88	1,124,208 80
1867	1,850,025 01	1,137,935 44

Stock owned by the Directors:

January 1, 1867.....$233,700
January 1, 1868.....270,000

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
DANIEL TROWBRIDGE,
CHARLES WILSON,
SAMUEL L. TALCOT, Vice Presidents.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

Special attention paid to Pittsburgh, by
LOOMIS & COLLINGWOOD, Agents,
59 Wood street.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from January 1st to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.

Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 4d, 1856.

1. Capital authorized and paid in.....$100,000 00
2. Assets.
United States 5 20s.....$81,500 00
Bills receivable.....16,506 82
Mortgages.....12,800 00
Allegheny City Bonds.....3,000 00
Bank Stock.....4,200 00
Insurance Stock.....2,800 00
Individual Accounts, Premiums.....1,336 61
Cash in Bank.....2,440 90
Cash in Bank, Legal Tender.....3,992 79
Office Furniture.....354 10—$127,585 34
3. Amount of premium received from Jan. 1st, to December 31st, 1867, inclusive.....$29,398 67
4. Amount of interest received in 1867.....$8,346 14
5. Paid since January 1st, 1867, as follows, viz:
Fire and Marine Losses.$25,524 93
Reinsurance.....2,566 93
Returned Premiums.....1,068 47
Commissions on Premiums.....107 71
U. S. Taxes, Stamps, and Bankers' License.....332 50
Taxes and Charges.....76 42
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses.....5,575 63—$ 36,464 59
6. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1867.....$1,804,980 78
7. Amount of all dents and liabilities December 31, 1867, of losses unadjusted, and claims of every character, not exceeding $11,430 83.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1856.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Caldwell,	Jas A. Hutchison,
John McIlvain,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	R. Wallace,
Samuel A. Robison,	John R. Candield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless,	

WM. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. MCDEVITT, Vice President.
R. H. CLARY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by Fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Carlisle,	James McCooper,
W. G. Johnson,	S. Harbaugh,
R. F. Jones,	Thos. Bigham,
Samuel Hay,	John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Barney Finen,	Capt. A. Bolsford,
S. M. Kier,	

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner of Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwelling-houses, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel F. Shriver,
John Walker,	Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Evan L. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Rea,	Chas. Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
CHAS. NAEGELE, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 110 WATER STREET, Second Floor, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

This Company insures against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are therefore by pecuniary responsibility, and by character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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The Daily Commercial

Morals of the Revenue Service.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* relates the following: I heard a very thrilling narrative yesterday involving the morality of the Internal Revenue Department, and showing how very narrowly one of its traveling agents escaped a finely laid plot that had been laid for him. It was in this wise: A gentleman whom I shall call Smith, which is simply no name at all, was on a visit to the East to examine the books of the assessors and collectors of that region, under the direction of the Treasury Department, and report the result of his labors to the headquarters here. While he was in one of the cities, he made an acquaintance with the wife of an assessor, which ripened into intimacy very rapidly. The story is that the assessor, so far from being ignorant of what was going on at home while he was making up revenue returns in his office, was privy to it, and helped to make the arrangement. He and a few of his friends conceived the ingenious device of sacrificing Mrs. Assessor's domestic virtue for the sake of compromising with the traveling agent for a few of the official irregularities of her husband. A scheme was finally agreed upon which I commend to Wilkie Collins or Charles Reade as affording a better plot for a novel than is contained either in the Woman in White or Griffith Gaunt. The erring wife and the gay traveling agent were to go to the theater one evening; thence to return to the assessorial mansion. Assessor not at home. Love and affection are declared between the two—and is being exemplified in full fruition when into the room bursts the outraged husband with a police force. Revenue agent is arrested. Trouble is in store for him. Duel probable. Devil to pay certain. Friends interfere, however, and, after a great deal of negotiation, revenue agent can get off scot-free if he'll leave town and not examine the assessor's books any further. Agreed. All fixed up. Erring wife and defaulting husband make up. Husband keeps his place and wife hasn't lost her virtue. Hadn't much to lose. *Exeunt omnes.*

Now the above is what was to have happened in an Eastern city between an assessor and a revenue agent. That it did not occur is owing to the vigilance of a Brevet Brigadier General who, hearing of it in advance, warned his friend the traveling agent, about the conspiracy that was on foot for him, and saved him from the jaws of destruction. The General is my authority for what I have written.

The Independence of the Press.

[From the New York Times.]

We have seldom seen the real function of Journalism more clearly stated than it is in the following paragraph from the interesting "Recollections of a Busy Life," which Mr. Greeley is contributing to the columns of the *Ledger*. Speaking of the views and purposes with which he started the *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley says:

"Party spirit is so fierce and intolerant in this country that the editor of a non-partisan sheet is restrained from saying what he thinks and feels on the most vital, imminent topics; while on the other hand, a Democrat, Whig, or Republican journalist is generally expected to *praise or blame, like or dislike, ridicule or condemn, in precise accordance with the views and interests or its party.* I believed there was a happy medium between these extremes from which a journalist might openly and heartily advocate the principles and commend the measures of that party to which his convictions allied him, *yet do not frankly front its course on a particular question, and even denounce its conduct when it they were shown to be deficient in earnestness or (far worse) in integrity.* I felt that a journal thus loyal to its guiding convictions, yet *ready to expose and condemn unworthy conduct or incidental error on the part of its friends*, would be *much more be far more effective even party-wise than though it might always be counted on to applaud or reprobate, bless or curse, as the party's prejudices or immediate interest might seem to prescribe.*"

In addition to this the writer says he found freeing himself more and more from the slavish subservicncy to party interest and party passion, which are in general quite as fierce and intolerant as Mr. Greeley describes them; and the Press only keeps pace with its progress as a public organ and representative, in asserting for itself a corresponding freedom. As the Press improves in ability, as it becomes more and more a recognized profession, and enlists in its service more and more men of learning, of intellect and of character, it will be more and more distinctly recognized as being no longer the servant of parties or the mere echo of men in office—but as having a position and duties of its own, to be performed as important and quite as responsible as those of political parties and public men. And when it can support or condemn principles and measures on their *merits*, and praise or censure men for what they do, it will not only gain the fearless character and independence, but wield a power which none need fear but those who are justly obnoxious to its assaults.

The "Exposition" and the Social Evils.

[From a late Paris Letter.]

And as the engine, which puffs and snorts along the narrow line, disappears from sight bearing after it the unsold produce which its owner had been at so much pains and expense to convey to the Great International Exhibition of 1867, one cannot help feeling some sympathy for the load of care and disappointment with which it is accompanied. And what remains of all this vast show, which by the help of ten thousand navies and *terrassiers* will have entirely disappeared from the surface of the earth with the last day of the year which gave it birth. The annals will be found in the wagons of the Parisian chariots attracted hither by the Exhibition, and new left to float like so many bubbles on the great ocean of the misery of Paris. Their numbers render the Boulevard impassable after seven o'clock hour of the night. The social evil" has increased to such an extent that it has become the subject of inquiry by the Government. From the Madeleine to the Bastile do these poor wretched beings, still attired in the ball dresses of the night before, sally forth during the Exhibition-time, go shivering along, pacing the pavement from sunset to sunrise, famished with hunger, burnt up with fever, yet shaking with cold, as the rising morning's light to all the splendor which greets them on their way; and the tears roll down their painted cheeks as they try to grimace a smile as the *passants* passes them by, hurrying from the opera to the ball." Even this inconvenience to his own precious person of wading through the mud across the pavement to his carriage. The boulevards are actually fermenting with this strange leaven of human wretchedness, and the gay pleasure reflections once suggested by the brilliant shops and illuminated cafés are all saddened by the contrast of those hollow-eyed, hungry-looking victims, whose mirth is even more piteous than their despair, and whose laughter rings hollow to the ear of the balls and the loud disputing of the billiard players.

Social Condition of England.

The London *Review* devotes its leading article for the new year to a retrospect and a confession. The confession is certainly candid: "At this time there is no country, no matter how embarrassed or how poor, in which there is so much pressing and painful poverty, so much vice, so much misery, as in England. We have failed with our lower classes to such an extent that in the country we find some of them working like cattle, fed and housed worse than cattle, while in the towns we do not know what to do with them until they are ripe for dropping into the seething pool of vice and crime. With all our wealth and all our boasted wealthy country, we have not succeeded in distributing happiness or content in the proportion of which we could be more proud. We find massed against us a gloomy and threatening spirit of insubordination, and a multitude of ominous elements, from which vol es are heard, that having broken down in our task we should give it up to those who will change all things. Criticism is no longer a function limited to one class. The future masters begin to take stock and value of us.

"In that social life in which most of us are concerned, which may be placed above the touch of sordid wants, can we congratulate ourselves upon a distinct advance? Looking on all sides we learn of families living upon fictitious incomes, we find a rate of increase in the taste for luxuries so incommensurate with the means for getting them honestly, that people satisfy the craving with a recklessness which brings ruin upon them. Comfort is a word the meaning of which is beginning to disappear. Every one desires to be rich, and those who are not rich keep up the pretense until the wolf is at the door."

The British army in Abyssina is rivaling the Albion Club in the way of climbing mountains and threading intricate passes. Correspondents, who would otherwise have little to write about, find ample material in the difficulties of the way, and are working off their old stock of mountain description with great effect. The route to the camp at Senafe is through a narrow defile, in places not wider than twenty feet, bordered by lofty rocks half a thousand feet high on either hand, almost shutting out the light of day from the contracted passage. A correspondent compares the route to the ascent of Mount Rosa; and yet it is by this that the army of forty thousand is to reach now King Theodore, but the first station for its invading progress. Then there is a plague of flies, dust and locusts, and the scent of unburied mules and horses fills the air. Hyenas, jackals and monkeys enliven night and day with their noise, which mingles cheering with the dismal groans of the camels. The pass itself is the bed of a mountain torrent, which, while it furnishes the blessings of fresh water, is an effectual barrier to the army. The passage of Hannibal's passage over the Alps was hardly more arduous than the feat the English have undertaken.

CITY MATTERS.

TAKEN TO THE REFUGE.—Three boys, named B. Wesley, Charles Straib and M. Green, who were convicted in the Criminal Court last week, of larceny, and sentenced to the House of Refuge, were taken to that institution yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Wm. G. Stubbs.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Last evening, shortly after six o'clock, a slight fire occurred in the cellar of a house in Arthurs' Court, off Grant street, between Second and Third, occasioned by a person throwing some hot ashes on a pile of straw. The fire was put out without much damage and without the aid of the firemen.

ALLEGHENY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the League was held last evening in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Rev. J. R. Kerr in the chair. Addresses were delivered by a number of friends of temperance. Revs. Dr. Clark and Bell were selected as delegates to the State Convention.

Sudden Death of a Child—Cause Yet Unknown—Coroner's Investigation.

Coroner Clawson was summoned yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of a little girl named Ettie J. Unks, aged five years, who died very suddenly yesterday morning about nine o'clock, at the residence of her parents on Carson street, near Oliver street, Birmingham. The Coroner empannelled a jury, and proceeded to the residence of the child's parents, yesterday afternoon, when the following testimony was elicited:

Mrs. Nancy J. Unks, sworn—Am mother of the deceased child. At six o'clock Monday evening my child was as well as she ever was. At supper she was asked to eat; she said she was not hungry. In half an hour afterwards, I asked her if she was sick; she said she felt like vomiting; she was lying at that time on the floor; in ten minutes thereafter she commenced vomiting; she complained of her head and back hurting her. Between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and two in the morning, she vomited four or five times. I did not think it worth while to send for a doctor until this morning. When I went into her room at seven o'clock this morning she caught hold of my dress, and said something which I could not understand. At nine o'clock I sent for Dr. Roberts. I found her at this hour as I had laid her down, with the exception of her left arm which was outside of the bed, and her right arm over her head. She looked as though she were asleep, with the exception of her eyes, which were open. There were no marks on her, with the exception of some small purple marks, which were on her forehead and on her left breast. Yesterday afternoon she said that a little girl had pushed her, when she fell and hurt her back. She had not been abused in her house, and I do not think she was hurt outside of the house.

Owing to the absence of other important testimony, the inquest was adjourned until this afternoon at five o'clock, when it will meet at the office of Dr. J. A. Roberts, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh. In the meantime, Dr. Roberts, at the request of the Coroner, will make a *post mortem* examination of the body, and give his statement before the inquest to-day.

The cause of the death of the child is yet a mystery. Some think that from the symptoms of vomiting, the child had taken poison, while others think that death was caused from injuries received while vomiting; she was lying at that time on the floor; in ten minutes thereafter she commenced vomiting; she complained of her head and back hurting her. Between the hours of seven o'clock in the evening and two in the morning, she vomited four or five times. I did not think it worth while to send for a doctor until this morning. When I went into her room at seven o'clock this morning she caught hold of my dress, and said something which I could not understand. At nine o'clock I sent for Dr. Roberts. I found her at this hour as I had laid her down, with the exception of her left arm which was outside of the bed, and her right arm over her head. She looked as though she were asleep, with the exception of her eyes, which were open. There were no marks on her, with the exception of some small purple marks, which were on her forehead and on her left breast. Yesterday afternoon she said that a little girl had pushed her, when she fell and hurt her back. She had not been abused in her house, and I do not think she was hurt outside of the house.

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The Suicide Mania—A Man Shoots Himself.

A German by the name of Conrad Betz, residing in Dubuque Borough, just beyond the Allegheny City line, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself with a revolver. The deceased, it appears, has been leading a very intemperate life for some time past, and frequently drank to excess. He had been drinking on Tuesday, and during the evening indulged rather freely. He received from his brother two hundred and fifty dollars due him, and during the evening called on his creditors and paid all his debts. About midnight he started for home bidding his companions good night. About four o'clock yesterday morning one of the members of the family was sent into the room of the deceased to awaken him, when he was discovered lying dead in the bed. The other members of the family were called, and on entering the room they found the deceased lying on his back, with his hands firmly clutched a revolver, the muzzle of which was within a few inches of his forehead. A wound was found almost in the centre of his forehead. Coroner Clawson was notified, and held an inquest on the body yesterday. A brother o the deceased testified that he occupied a room near that of the deceased. Sometime during the night he heard the report of a pistol, but as all was still afterwards, he soon fell asleep again. Other witnesses, who had seen the deceased during the previous evening, were also examined, and, from their testimony, it appeared that he reached home shortly after twelve o'clock. None of the witnesses had ever seen the deceased with a revolver, and as it was new, it is probable that he had purchased on Monday with a view of committing suicide. The revolver was one of Colt's six shooters. Two of the chambers were empty. The wound was probed by a physician, and the course of the ball was traced into the brain. From the appearance of the bed, and the position of the body when found, the deceased must have been in a sitting posture when the shot was fired. The jury empanneled by the Coroner returned a verdict in accordance with the facts above given. The deceased was about thirty-one years of age and unmarried.

An Attempted Murder of Colonel Rose—His Assailant is Severely Chastised.

The Lynchburg, Va., *News* has the following: "Late yesterday afternoon a private belonging to the command of Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Rose, at Camp Schofield, called at the quarters of the Colonel and asked to see him. The Colonel made his appearance in answer to the summons, when the soldier, who was armed with his musket, quickly levelled the weapon at the Colonel and fired, the ball passing between the arm and body, and through the coat sleeve, but not breaking the skin. The Colonel, after the shot was fired, promptly grappled his antagonist, and finally succeeded in wresting the musket from his hands, and, with the butt, struck the soldier a heavy blow over the left side of the head, breaking it. He was first supposed the soldier was killed, but he revived somewhat, and was placed in the hospital. It is not thought he can recover. No motive was assigned by the soldier for his murderous attempt upon the life and commanding officer, nor can intoxication be pleaded in extenuation, as he was perfectly sober at the time the deed was committed. We are unable to learn the soldier's name or the company to which he belonged."

Colonel Rose was lately a resident of this city, and his many friends will be glad to hear of his safe deliverance from the hands of the would-be assassin. He enlisted in this city at the beginning of the late war as a private in the three months' men, and after his return re-enlisted for the three years service, receiving the appointment of a Captain in the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was afterwards promoted to the Colonelcy of the Regiment, and before his retirement from the volunteer service was breveted a Brigadier General. A few months ago he received the appointment of a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, and was placed in command at Camp Schofield, Virginia, where the attempt on his life was made a few days ago.

Attempt to Break from the Penitentiary.

An attempt of two prisoners, confined in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, to make their escape from that institution, was discovered on Monday morning. The prisoners referred to, who were confined together in a cell in the upper range of tiers in the Penitentiary, attempted to cut a hole through the ceiling of their cell to the roof, upon gaining which they could let themselves into the yard, and, by means of a rope, pull themselves up to the wall and get out. They had cut down into the ceiling. They had removed the bricks about half way between the ceiling and the roof when their movements were discovered by the watchman, and their plans frustrated. The prisoners were placed in the dungeon, where they were kept for some time, for punishment. An attempt at escape was also made last week by two other prisoners in the same institution, but their design was discovered in time to prevent their escape.

Brought to the Penitentiary.

Sheriff A. T. Black, of Mercer county, arrived in Allegheny City on Monday, having in custody a convict named John Brutin, *alias* John Bruerton, whom he consigned to the Western Penitentiary. Brutin was convicted on Saturday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Mercer county, of voluntary manslaughter, in the killing of an Irishman in Sharon, during a disturbance, several months ago, and was sentenced to the imprisonment of four years and six months in the Penitentiary. Brutin, it appears, is an accomplice of a young man named John Ashton, Jr., who was convicted in November last, and sentenced for a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

THE ALLEGHENY SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon a hearing in the shooting case, which occurred in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Monday afternoon, took place before Mayor Drum, which resulted in the colored man engaged in the affray being held for trial at court to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by Alfred Gabby. A large crowd was in attendance at the hearing, and the police were compelled to clear the room, as it was feared that the floor would give way. The excitement was very great, and for a short time it was supposed that a riot would ensue, but fortunately it was prevented by the energy of the police.

ACCOMPANYING our market report to-day will be found brands and prices of the different grades of flour handled in this market. Mr. Jenkins by keeping his prices before the people, furnishing as represented, and at reasonable prices, has secured a trade for Sours that never came to this market before, showing plainly what attention to business and liberal advertising can accomplish. He also offers to send weekly price currents to all his customers free of charge.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a horse attached to a buggy, containing Mr. Geo. F. McClean, member of Council from Oakland, and a member of the firm of Moorhead & Co., took fright near the Soho Bridge, and ran off, throwing Mr. McClean violently to the ground, and injuring him very severely about the head and body. He was taken to his home, near the scene of the accident, where he was properly attended to.

SURPRISE PARTY.—The congregation of old Beaver Street M. E. Church, Allegheny City, paid a surprise visit for their pastor last evening. The parsonage was completely filled with those who came to show with a willing heart their esteem to their pastor and family. The collection amounted to $212. The meeting was a pleasant reunion.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE—LUCKY TICKET HOLDERS.—At the drawings of the Washington Library Company Lottery (Riverside Institute), in Philadelphia, the holder of ticket No. 66,501, a resident of Pittsburgh, drew a prize of five thousand dollars in cash. The holder of ticket No. 66,368, a resident of Brownsville, Pa., drew a cash prize of five hundred dollars.

SKATING RINK.—Misses Louise and Sarah Tobey, the celebrated female skaters, arrived in in this city yesterday evening from St. Louis, and made their first appearance at the Rink. Although greatly fatigued by the journey, Miss Louise appeared on the ice to great advantage. The sisters will give three exhibitions to-day.

THE NEW POLICE.

One Hundred Appointees—New Uniforms to be Provided—Action of Police Committee.

The Police Committee of the City Councils, consisting of Messrs. Hare, Phillips, McClintock, Rees, Torley, Brush, Berger, and Friday, met last evening at Wilkins' Hall, in conjunction with Mayor Blackmore, to receive applications and make appointments for members of the police force of the consolidated city. Long before the hour appointed for the meeting of the committee, the applicants for positions and their friends flocked to the hall until about eight hundred persons had assembled. The committee met at seven o'clock, the Chairman, John H. Hare, Esq., presiding.

On motion, it was resolved that the number of policemen to be appointed be the limitation of the ordinance passed by Councils on Monday—one hundred men.

The Committee then proceeded to receive the the applications for members of the police. As the names were called the applicants were admitted into the room and examined by the members of the Committee, the principal questions put being whether they were able-bodied men and qualified voters of the City of Pittsburgh. Over three hundred applications were received, from which the Committee, in conjunction with the Mayor, made the following appointments:

CHIEF OF POLICE—Matthew J. Greene.
CAPTAIN—William F. Reed.
POLICEMEN.

Seth Wilmot,	John Herron,
John P. Messner,	Robert McCready,
Hill McCarty,	James Scott,
Andrew L. Moon,	Thomas F. Moorhead,
M. Portzer,	Hamlet C. Lowe,
Henry Powers,	James Dillon,
Isaac W. McIlvain,	John Timmony,
James M. Woolridge,	Patrick Tender,
Wm. A. Hoak,	Wm. F. Kelly,
John W. V. Stewart,	Morgan Thomas,
Patrick Reilly,	Lewis Kelber,
George Hannon,	James Goold,
G. N. Neubert,	Frederick Ruch,
Joseph Thomas,	John Aeschelman,
Daniel Sivers,	H. McCoy,
John Byrnes,	John Gilliman,
Wm. R. Brown,	John Keitz,
Thomas Mowray,	Thomas Rafferty,
David McCreary,	Patrick Hollywood,
Thomas A. Hinton,	James Reidy,
Peter McBride,	Wm. McKinney,
John W. Bell,	John Hayden,
Henry Dickson,	David Campbell,
Jacob Bruno,	Patrick Stapleton,
George Mowray,	Daniel Gallagher,
Tim. McCarthy,	George Cochran,
Neill McCue,	Wm. W. Wilson,
Robert Downey,	Wm. Kenny,
W. E. Heiveley,	M. A. Fendergrast,
Thomas Hamilton,	Dennis Kirby,
James Doolin,	Samuel Ward,
James Laughlin,	W. D. Jones,
John Glenn,	John Mackerel,
James Stukely,	Charles Myers,
John Frew,	John F. Wonderlich,
M. Mulvany,	Wm. Eaton,
Charles O'Donnell,	Joseph Little,
James McCandless,	Daniel Teainer,
Daniel Madden,	John Mc Geary,
Joseph Burke,	John Lloyd,
Matthias Wibert,	James M. Irwin,
Thomas Brock,	Myers Barker,
Alexander Dunlap,	H. A. Hirt,
James A. Healy,	Wm. Flinn,
Frank Martin,	George Hite,
Martin Feely,	Samuel Anderson,
Henry D. Cook,	Josiah Brown,
John McGeady,	George W. Cooder.
R. N. Hoyt.	

On motion, it was resolved that the Mayor be empowered to appoint fifteen persons to act as substitutes, to fill the places of members of the police during disability, who shall be paid according to the number of days on duty. [In this manner the cost of the maintenance of the police will not be increased.]

On motion, it was resolved that all the members of the police be uniformed, and that the Mayor be instructed to advertise for proposals for the uniforming of the same.

On motion, the Mayor was vested with the power of appointing eight Lieutenants from the ninety-eight private policemen.

The Committee then adjourned to meet at the Mayor's office on Saturday morning next, February 1st, at nine o'clock, when Mayor Blackmore will take possession of the office and the new police force go on duty.

Most of the above appointees have served on the police force of the city, and not a few of them have served with credit in the army. So far as we can learn the appointments have been judiciously made. Captain Reed has been reappointed to a position which he has faithfully filled under several administrations, and his appointment is highly recommended by nearly all who know his capacity for the office. If all the other appointments prove as judicious as that of Captain Reed the people will have no cause to complain.

The Grand Opera Last Night.

Notwithstanding the very disagreeable state of the weather and condition of the streets last night, there was a large and fashionable audience at the Academy of Music, which was a gratifying evidence of the appreciation of our citizens of the rare operatic treat presented them. There was fully as large an audience present as on Monday evening, and the dress circle and parquette presented a brilliant array of fashion, beauty and intelligence. Verdi's beautiful opera "Il Trovatore" was rendered in superb style by the Maretzek-Grover combination, which combination means the performance of certain parts of the opera in Italian and others in German, quite a happy arrangement. The audience was doomed to disappointment on learning that owing to the late arrival in the city of Mme. Gazzaniga that lady was not prepared to sing the part of "Leonora," but their disappointment was changed to one of delight when character on hearing Mme. Louisa Kapp Young the distinguished Prima Donna, perform the part. Madame Young has a flute-like mezzo soprano voice, and is a fine actress, and rendered the part in a most artistic and effective manner. She is undoubtedly one of the most talented prima donnas before the public, and the verdict of the audience last night was exemplified in two calls before the curtain and an *encore* in the night which signified that the fair gentleman also made his first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience, and his performance of "Manrico" was in every respect commendable. Mme. Natali Testa sang and acted the part of Azucena in the style she has a charming contralto voice, and her vocalization is full of spirit and pathos, while her acting is admirable. Signor Baragli, as Conte di Luna, played his wonderful baritone in his usual artistic style. The chorus and orchestra were superb, and taken altogether the opera was placed on the stage in a manner highly creditable to Leo and Grover, and was under the management, Messrs. Maretzek and Grover. The distinguished *impresario*, Maretzek, wields the conductor's baton at each performance, and this fact has much to do with the perfect representation of the opera.

This afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, a farewell matinee will be given. Madame Marietta Gazzaniga, the great lyric artiste, will positively appear as "Leonora," in the popular opera of "Il Trovatore," and Miss Rider as the substituted for "Lucrezia Borgia." She will be supported by Signors Baragli, Antonucci and Bellini. In the evening, the farewell opera will be given, when Auber's "Fra Diavolo" will be performed. Miss Rider, Mme. Natali Testa, Signors Bellini, Hermanns, Habelmann and Signor Du Bruel will be in the cast, and a fine artistic representation may be anticipated.

Fire on Liberty Street.

Last evening about seven o'clock, a fire was discovered in the cutting room of the tailoring establishment of Messrs. Brilles & Bernstein, located on Liberty street, between Wood street and Strawberry alley, and two doors from the Academy of Music. An alarm was promptly given from Box No. 17, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, and the fire department were soon on the ground. The fire destroyed a quantity of cloth, suit patterns and shelving in the cutting room, which was located in the second story of the building, and also badly damaged the office of Mr. Bradley, adjoining. A quantity of clothing in the store-room was considerably damaged by water. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars.

"THE AMERICAN WOMAN."—This is the title of Theodore Tilton's lecture, which he will deliver to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music. Present indications are that Mr. Tilton will have a large and fashionable audience. It may not be out of place to remark that Mr. Tilton holds this lecture in high esteem—in few words, he thinks it the best he has ever written.

CANCERS CURED.—See card of Dr. T. J. Kesner, of Wheeling, West Virginia, on second page.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Florences remain but three nights longer. To-night the beautiful comedy of "Irish Assurance and Yankee Modesty" will be performed, in which both Mr. and Mrs. Florence will appear. Florence will also appear as the "Irish Mormon."

BLACK CROOK.—The spectacular drama of "The Black Crook" will be presented at the Opera House on Monday evening.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Strain.]
CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Officer Matthew Keep, Constable of the First ward, appeared yesterday and made information against one W. L. Craft, charging him with the larceny of a pocket-book alleged that in the trial of a case in the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 22d of October last, Craft testified that he came to him (Keep) in Alderman Strain's office, and, for the consideration of fifty dollars, agreed to commit perjury on the trial, which he did. Frank Zimmerman, which grew out of the suit of Jacob Zimmerman vs. Jacob Lutz. The accused is now under the said obligations of Craft were false and untrue, and he therefore brings suit. The accused was committed to jail in default of one thousand dollars bail, for his appearance for a hearing on Thursday, was committed to jail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]
LARCENY OF BAILEE.

James Morrison lodged complaint yesterday against Margaret Bayne, *alias* Kate Blanchard, *alias* Kate Thompson, for larceny by bailee. Morrison states that he loaned to the defendant a property of bedding, which she has failed to return when called for. Morrison sent for the bedding the other day, which he found the defendant's house sold out. Upon inquiry he learned that the defendant had sold the bedding at the second-handed store of J. Spang, in the Ninth ward, where it was recovered. A warrant was issued, but the officers have not yet succeeded in arresting the accused.

Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Stocks, etc.

Messrs. J. S. Bonnet & Co.'s (J. S. Bonnet and J. Jamieson) card will be found in another column. This firm is well known to our business community and enjoys a widely extended patronage. They pay especial attention to renting and collecting of rents, and do a general business in real estate, bonds, mortgages, stocks, etc. We commend them to the attention of our business men.

SCHOMACKER AND CHICKERING PIANO AT AUCTION.—Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the Masonic Hall Auction Rooms, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold one very fine Schomacker and one Chickering 7⅓ Octave Piano. Sold for want of use. Good as new.

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 13th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicine for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep besides suffering, which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS,
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The cure of Mrs. Meyers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, thier continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHONIC DISEASES, No 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

FASHIONABLE Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Balmorals at auction, on Thursday, January 30, at 10 A. M., and 2 and 7½ P. M., at the Opera House Auction Room, No. 60 Fifth street. We would refer our readers to the advertisement of Palmer & Phillips, in our auction column.

Farm Land Near Pittsburgh.

A splendid farm on the Perrysville Plankroad, which passes through the property, is offered for sale in whole or in two parts. The land is the finest in this vicinity, and is unproved, and will be sold cheap. See advertisement.

Dyspepsia Cured.

The Indian Herb Doctor's Pimple Banisher is the best medicine in the world for Dyspepsia and all affections of the bowels. Sold wholesale and retail by John A. Best, Pennsylvania avenue.

ITS GOOD EFFECTS are permanent. In this it differs from all hair dyes. By its use luxurious growth is guaranteed, natural color and gloss are restored. One trial will cause you to say that LYON'S KATHAIRON is unequaled. Half Restorer or Dressing. (In one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar. mw

THE debilitating influences of a deranged nervous system, caused by the weakened state of the stomach, are daily by the agency of Dr. TURNER'S ITC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. Consequently Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and all similar nervous diseases, are *permanently* cured by this wonderful medicine. Depository, Lake Ontario. Principal depot, 120 TREMONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. PRICE, $1.00 per package; by mail, two postage stamps extra. eod

BE SURE and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. m-w-f

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reinmann, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. sw

JUNIPER TAR SOAP—Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all roughness or irritation of the skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin beautifully white. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. w'tf.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations; for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice. w'tf

ABSENT—Dr. Aborn will necessarily be absent from Pittsburgh for two or three weeks from to-day, and will not return until about the middle of February. He will, however, remain permanently at his office thereafter, during hours of practice.

No Health without Vigor.

The wear and tear of life tells upon us all more or less. What are we but machines! The vital principle is the motive power that keeps the human engine in motion; but as beams, pistons, connection pipes, condensers and boilers wear out, so do organs, muscles, tissues and all the compound parts of that marvelous piece of work called MAN.

The mechanism of the body requires to be repaired and strengthened just as much as the mechanism employed to grind corn, or spin cotton, or weave cloth. Steam cannot drive a broken shaft, or impel a drum or wheel that is out of gear; neither can the vital force act through a paralized limb, or an inert organ.

KEEP YOU WEAKNESS OFF. Do you feel that any one of your organs—your stomach, liver, bowels, nervous system, or any other essential part of your organization, falters in its work? If so, repair the damage with the most powerful yet harmless of all purgatives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Remember that debility is the "Beginning of the End"—that the climax of all weakness is a universal paralysis of the system, and that such paralysis is the immediate precursor of death.

Don't wait for disease to commit its ravages before you commence the strengthening process. Keep the whole body in a vigorous condition, and *disease cannot find a lodgment* in roads of decay. Repair the waste of nature with nature's best tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. But HUMPHREYS'S SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC BLOOD PURIFIER CURES a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by purifying the blood the seat of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from - - - $5 to 8

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

BEAR—SMITH—On January 28th, 1868, by the Rev. J. G. Gottman, SAMUEL C. BEAR and MARY E., daughter of Col L. W. Smith, both of Allegheny city. Pa. No cards.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds,

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, January 28, 1868.

This evening's stock sale at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms was very largely attended. The bidding was spirited, and the range of prices established was much higher than at any previous sale during the past year. Most of the stocks offered were purchased by Jas. O'Connor, Esq., who appeared to be the leader of the "bulls" to-night. We present below a complete list of the transactions:

	Sales.	Bids.
17 shares Iron City Nat. Bank	$ 92 00	....
15 shares Exchange do	60 50	....
3 shares Mechanics' do	60 00	....
10 shares People's do	107 75	....
20 shares People's do	107 25	....
5 shares First do	107 00	....
5 shares First Nat. Allegheny	125 00	....
15 shares Second National	90 25	....
10 shares Second National	90 25	....
9 shares Bank of Pittsburgh	68 75	....
Bonds—Monongahela Nav. Co.		
8 shares Mech. and Man. Bank	68